The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8461. 第八千四百六十一號 光緒十年十二月十九日 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1885. 禮拜二 香港英二月三號 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 2, SIGNAL, German steamer, 384, Hundewardt, Hoihow 31st January, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

February 2, KWANG-LEE, American steamer 1,507, P. Andrew, Chinkiang 29th January, Rice.—RUSSELL & Co.

February 2, ELSA, German steamer, 552, Ch. Kuschert, Haiphong 30th January, General.—WIELER & Co.

February 2, ZAFIRO, British str., 675, Talbot, Manila 30th January, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

February 2, BELLONA, German steamer, 789, W. Schaefer, Wuhu 27th January, Rice.—MELCHERS & Co.

February 2, OOPACK, British steamer, 1,730, W. S. Thomson, London 18th Dec., and Singapore 26th Jan., General.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

February 2, NORTH AMERICAN, American ship, 1,520, Vallett, Cardiff 12th Oct., Coals.—ORDER.

February 2, MELBREK, British bark, 819, Lightbody, London 26th Sept., General.—ORDER.

February 2, DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 654, J. M. Marquez, Amoy 1st February, General.—BANDAO & Co.

February 2, ALWINE, German steamer, 400, P. Moss, Kelung 31st February, Ballast.—WIELER & Co.

February 2, MORAY, British steamer, 1,427, W. S. Duncan, Shanghai 30th January, General.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

February 2, HAILOONG, British steamer, 277, F. D. Goddard, Pakhoi 30th January, Hoihow 31st, and Macao 2nd February, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

February 2, SARDONYX, British schooner, 496, Bucknam, Victoria, B.C., 9th Dec., Ballast.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
2ND FEBRUARY.

Bangalore, British str., for Singapore.
Hampshire, British str., for Saigon.
Benarty, British str., for Singapore.
Minnie Carmichael, British bark, for Iloilo.
Amatista, British str., for Hoihow.
Emily, British brig, for Whampoa.
Fokien, British str., for Swatow.
Signal, German str., for Hoihow.

DEPARTURES.

February 2, KWANG-LEE, American steamer, for Whampoa.
February 2, JOHN C. MUNRO, British bark, for Havre.
February 2, CHI-YUEN, British str., for Swatow.
February 2, BANGALORE, Brit. str., for Bombay.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Signal*, str., from Hoihow.—1 European, and 96 Chinese.

Per *Kwang-lee*, str., from Chinkiang.—Mr. Wilson, and 14 Chinese.

Per *Elsa*, str., from Haiphong.—4 Chinese.

Per *Zafiro*, str., from Manila.—Messrs. Cundall, Cummings, Jose and Luis Gomes, and H. Julien, 12 Europeans, and 210 Chinese, deck.

Per *Bellona*, str., from Wuhu.—21 Chinese.

Per *Oopack*, str., from London, &c.—200 Chinese from Singapore.

Per *Don Juan*, str., from Amoy.—Mr. John Sneyd, and 4 Chinese.

Per *North American*, ship, from Cardiff.—Mr. Samuel F. Farrar.

Per *Sardonyx*, sch., from Victoria, B.C.—208 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Bokhara*, str., for Shanghai.—Messrs. Chas. von Bose and Nowrojee and servant.

TO DEPART.

Per *Teheran*, str., for Yokohama.—Mr. E. J. Moses.

Per P. & O. str. *Tasmania*, from Hongkong.—For Penang.—Lieut. Lawford. For Bombay.—Messrs. Sherafully, Pestonjee, and A. Sherafully. For Colombo.—Mr. F. von Knoblauch. For Brindisi.—Messrs. J. A. Wilson and J. Roberts. For London.—Mrs. Wallace, 2 children and amah, Rev. H. and Mrs. Thompson and 3 children, Miss Scott, and Mr. W. Boyd Breedon. From Shanghai.—For Singapore.—Mr. E. H. Jows and native servant. For Penang.—Mr. G. McBain and native servant. For Bombay.—Mr. M. I. Moses. For Suez.—Mr., Mrs. and Miss E. D. Jordan, Miss Clark and maid, and Mr. A. W. Foster. For London.—Messrs. A. Hosie, W. H. Tottie, and A. W. Mitchell.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Zafiro* reports left Manila on the 30th January, and had strong N.E. wind with high sea.

The American steamer *Kwang-lee* reports left Chinkiang on the 29th January, and experienced strong N.E. monsoon to Ockseu; thence to port light wind.

The British steamer *Hailoong* reports left Pakhoi on the 30th January, had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea. Left Hoihow on the 31st, same wind and weather. Left Macao on the 2nd February, moderate N.E. monsoon to port. In Hoihow strs. *Greyhound*, *Signal*, and H.M.S. *Foxhound*.

The American ship *North American*, from Cardiff, reports having had very fine weather the entire passage, not having had occasion to furl the topgallant sails nor royals but once throughout the voyage, but this only for a few hours in Indian Ocean. On January 12th, in lat. 4.20 S., long. 125.38 E., spoke the American ship *Lucy A. Nickels*, from Philadelphia to Hiogo, 111 days out. On the 16th January, in lat. 1.19 S., long. 128.45 E., spoke the Dutch ship *Deutchland*, from Cardiff to Hongkong, 105 days out.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

January— ARRIVALS.
20, Bellona, German str., from Swatow.
20, W. C. de Vries, British str., from Hankow.
20, Ingo, German str., from Nagasaki.
20, Kiang-piau, Amr. str., from Ningpo.
20, Hydaspes, British str., from Hongkong.
20, Trenton, Amr. str., from Nagasaki.
20, Chihaya Maru, Jap. bark, from K'notzu.
21, Chungking, British str., from Ningpo.
21, Wismar, German str., from Foochow.
21, Batavia, British bark, from Nagasaki.
21, Ingeborg, British str., from Nagasaki.
21, Chefoo, British str., from Swatow.
22, Taiwo, British str., from Kiukiang.
22, Kiang-piau, American str., from Ningpo.
22, Hae-shin, American str., from Foochow.
22, Ningpo, British str., from Hongkong.
22, Moray, British str., from Japan.
22, Opritchnik, Russian corv., from Y'hama.
22, Kiang-foo, Amr. str., from Hankow.

January— DEPARTURES.
20, Nanzing, British str., for Foochow.
20, Wha-on, British steamer, for Hankow.
20, Kiang-piau, American str., for Ningpo.
20, Vettor Pisani, Italian corv., for Italy.
20, Kwa Hsing, American str., for a cruise.
20, Wenchow, British str., for Swatow.
21, Strathmore, British str., for Japan.
21, Pechili, British str., for Chefoo.
21, Pekin, British str., for Hankow.
21, Fooksang, British str., from Swatow.
21, Chungking, British str., for Ningpo.
22, Kowshing, British str., for Hongkong.
22, Genkai Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
22, Bellona, German str., for Chinkiang.
22, W. C. de Vries, British str., for Hankow.
22, Peking, British str., for Hongkong.
22, Kiang-piau, American str., for Ningpo.
22, Ingo, German str., for Nagasaki.

INTIMATIONS.

AYALA & Co.,
REIMS.
AYALA & Co.,
REIMS.

FOR SALE.

THE
CHAMPAGNE
OF THE ABOVE FIRM.

PRICE:—
$19.00 .... Per Dozen Quarts.
$21.00 .... Per Dozen Pints.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1885. [26

W. BREWER has just received

A Metal Frame Trichord PIANO by Wagner, very cheap and guaranteed to Stand the Climate.

ANNUALS.

Christmas Graphic.
Christmas Illustrated.
Engineer's Annual.
Little Folks.
Chatterbox.
Harper's Monthly, Linsley's, Grant's, Belgravia, Miss Braddon's, Beeton's Yule Side, World, Truth, Santa Claus, London Society, &c., &c.
New Plush Hand Bags.
New Dormer Cards.
New Ladies' Companions.
Gent's Calf Oxford Shoes.
" Kid Elastic Shoes.
" Oxford Patient Shoes.
Ladies' Boots and Shoes.
Children's Boots and Shoes.
New Songs.
New Dance Music.
Violin Music.
Violin Strings.
W. BREWER, Queen's Road.
NEXT DOOR TO HONGKONG HOTEL. [25

KELLY & WALSH
HAVE JUST RECEIVED.
Whittaker's Almanack, 1885.
Beckett, by Lord Tennyson.
Belgravia Christmas Annual.
Gentleman's Christmas Annual.
Judy's Christmas Annual.
Tinsley's Christmas Annual.
Valdez's Portuguese Dictionary.
The Anatomy of Tobacco.
Tobacco Talk.
Lecky's Wrinkles in Navigation—New Ed.
Bergen's Navigation. Bergen's Marine Engineer's Guide. Bergen's Seamanship.
New Dance Music.
The Latest and Most Popular Songs.
New Cheap Collections of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Wills' Bristol Bird's Eye Tobacco.
Wills' Three Castle's Tobacco.
Cope's Golden Cloud.
Sweet Caporal Cigarettes.
Old Judge Cigarettes.
Little Beauty Cigarettes—Flat & compressed.
Purity Long Cut Tobacco.
Richmond Gem Tobacco.
Old Judge Tobacco.
Mild Old Judge Tobacco.
Fresh Supplies of "Happy Thought" Dollar Brand, Smoking Mixture & Golden Eagle Tobacco.
KELLY & WALSH, HONGKONG. [24

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Wine Shippers
OF LONDON, BORDEAUX, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY MADRAS, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, &c.

Their Representatives in China—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. } Hongkong
" SIEMSSEN & Co. } and
" LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. } Shanghai.

Call attention to some of the items consigned to their care by this well-known house:—

CLARETS, Larose, Mouton, St. Julien, &c.
STILL HOCK.
CHAMPAGNE, Royal Wine, as supplied to Her Majesty.
SHERRY, Selected White Seal and Amoroso.
These Sherries are also shipped in Jars.
INVALIDS' PORT WINE.
SCOTCH WHISKY, free from fusel oil.
COGNAC, Four Stars, Three Stars, Two Stars
Prices on application to either of the above Firms. [2112

BOWRINGTON FOUNDRY,
EAST POINT.

A. G. GORDON & Co.,
ENGINEERS and SHIP BUILDERS,

ARE Prepared to Undertake every description of ENGINEERING WORK both afloat and ashore, on most reasonable terms. PUNCTUALITY and FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP Guaranteed.

ESTIMATES furnished for the construction of STEAM LAUNCHES, REPAIRS to the ENGINES and BOILERS of STEAM SHIPS, CASTINGS, &c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1885. [72

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Bookbinding in every Style by Competent Workmen on the Premises.
Music bound in Elegant Bindings.
Commercial Binding of every Size and Description, and Account Books ruled to any Pattern.
QUALITY OF MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
Great Assortment of useful Presents.
CHOICE PORCELAIN WARE, DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES,
HAND PAINTED TEA and BREAKFAST SETS.
CURIOS, FURNITURE, &c., &c.
CASSUMBHOY,
23] Opposite City Hall.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

FROM This Date we have admitted Mr. THOMAS KERR as PARTNER in our Firm.
A. G. GORDON & Co.,
Bowrington Foundry.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1885. [79

NOTICE.

MR. B. B. DALTON SAYLE was admitted a PARTNER in my Business from the 1st instant, and the name or Style of the FIRM in future will be W. R. LOXLEY & Co.
W. R. LOXLEY.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1885. [170

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND	4,400,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	400,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—A. P. MCEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON.

H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.	A. McIver, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq.	W. H. Forbes, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick	C. D. Bottomley, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1884. [6

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct Security for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.

3.—Sums less than $1, or more than $250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than $1,500 in any one year.

4.—Deposits may be made on behalf of relations, of Trusts, &c., in addition to the Depositor's own account.

5.—Persons desirous of saving sums less than a dollar may do so by affixing clean ten-cent stamps to a form to be obtained at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented with ten clean stamps the depositor will be credited one dollar.

6.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having $100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Ports by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any values.

8.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

9.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

10.—Covers containing Pass-Books, Registered Letters containing Stamps or other Remittances, and generally, correspondence as to the business of the Bank will, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, be forwarded free of Postage or Registration Fees by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

12.—All documents connected with the business of the Savings Bank are exempt from Stamp Duty.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

WITH Reference to the above, business will be commenced on the 1st May, 1884.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1884. [7

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN LONDON on 18th July, 1884.
UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT 1862 to 1863.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 IN 200,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Current Accounts kept on terms which may be learnt on application
H. A. HERBERT.
Manager.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1884. [8

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL HOLDERS of NOTES of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (HONGKONG BRANCH) are hereby requested to present them to the LIQUIDATORS of the Bank, when they will be given in Exchange a Certificate of the Value of the Notes deposited.

HOLDERS of NOTES will be required to furnish to the Liquidators of the Bank, a schedule, in duplicate, giving the date of Issue, Number, and amount of each Note produced.

Forms of Schedule may be had on application at the OFFICE of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
For the
OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR
OF THE
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
By his Attorneys
J. MELVILLE MATSON,
H. HOWARD TAYLOR.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1884. [48

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
the
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.,
Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail,
contains the
LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE,
REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES,
THE LATEST TELEGRAMS,
together with the
POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS
of the Fortnight.
The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines Straits Settlements, &c., &c.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE ASSURANCE ONLY.
Purely mutual; all profits belong to Policy-holders and apportionments are made annually.
STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1883.

Accumulated Funds	£11,379,944.
Surplus over all liabilities and Reserve Fund according to valuation made by the Government	£ 2,139,338.
Income for year 1883	£ 2,717,599.

C. SETON LINDSAY,
Res. Manager,
Department of the East.
BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.
48]

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [11

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1882. [947

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ½ %, nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [731

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January 1882. [16

THE SCOTTISH UNION & NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.
STOLTERFOHT & HIRST.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1884. [168

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

On First-class European Tenements	at ½ %, Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein	at ½ %, Net per Annum.
On Coals	at 1 %, Net per Annum.
On Petroleum in licensed Godowns	at 1½ %, Net per Annum.
On First-class Chinese Tenements	at 2 %, Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Tenements	at 2½ %, Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [15

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
156 & 158, BROADWAY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to take applications for LIFE INSURANCE at reduced rates.
PUSTAU & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 1st August 1884. [64

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of $50,000 on *First-class Risks*.
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Agents,
Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [13

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LUM SIN SANG, Esq.

BAN HUP, Esq.	YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY, Esq.	Q. HOI CHUNE, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.
Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.
WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [1923

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877, IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.
PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [195

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [10

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the avove Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [12

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"OOPACK,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned at Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent into the Office of the Undersigned before NOON, on the 9th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 9th instant, will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before TEN O'CLOCK, TO-MORROW, the 3rd instant.

Bills of Lading will be Countersigned by
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1885. [296

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"RADNORSHIRE,"
S. C. Rickard, Commander, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the undersigned, at Wanchai, No. 3, behind the premises known as "Blue Buildings" whence and/or from the wharves or boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 5th Prox., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1885. [224

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO EX O. S. S. CO.'S S.S. "STENTOR." FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 6th Proxo. for shipment per steamer "AGAMEMNON."
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1885. [269

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "STENTOR," are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 30th inst.

Goods undelivered after the 5th Proxo., will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1885. [289

STEAMSHIP "OXUS."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamships "DE LA SEYNE" AND "FRED. MOREL," from London, Havre and Bordeaux, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 10 A.M., TO-MORROW (Wednesday), requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 3rd February, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges at 1 cent. per package per diem.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 6th February, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1885.

THE
"CEYLON OBSERVER."

PUBLISHED DAILY.

THE Oldest and Largest Paper in the Colony, with a Circulation far ahead of any other local print.

THE ONLY CEYLON JOURNAL that receives regular SPECIAL TELEGRAMS of Mail and of other important Intelligence from Bombay, Madras, Galle, &c.; besides REUTER'S SERVICE FROM EUROPE, &c.

Subscription, with Postage, to China and Japan, Rupees 47, in advance.

THE WEEKLY "CEYLON OBSERVER," with SUPPLEMENTS containing all Telegraphic Intelligence.

Subscription for China, Japan, Straits, &c., Rupees 19 per annum, in advance. Received at "Hongkong Daily Press" Office. [1979—1

GEORGE GOULET CHAMPAGNE.
PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [194

"JAPAN GAZETTE,"
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received at this Office.
Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 23rd May 1877.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM-LAUNCH
"MORNING STAR"

Runs Daily as a Ferry Boat between PEDDAR'S WHARF and TSIM-TSA-TSUI at the following hours:—This Time Table will take effect from the 1st November, 1884.

WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
Leaves Kowloon	Leaves Hongkong	Leaves Kowloon	Leaves Hongkong
6.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
8.00 "	8.30 "	7.30 "	8.00 "
8.50 "	9.00 "	9.00 "	10.15 "
9.40 "	10.15 "	11.00 "	12.00 NOON.
10.45 "	12.30 "	12.30 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
12.45 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.30 "	2.00 "
1.30 "	2.00 "	2.30 "	3.00 "
2.20 "	3.00 "	3.20 "	4.00 "
3.20 "	3.50 "	4.20 "	4.35 "
4.10 "	4.30 "	4.50 "	5.10 "
4.50 "	5.10 "	5.30 "	5.50 "
5.25 "	5.40 "	6.10 "	6.30 "
6.05 "	6.30 "	7.00 "	
6.50 "	7.05 "		

The above Time Table will be strictly adhered to except under unavoidable circumstances. In case of stress of wheather due notice will be given of any stoppages. [30

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL,

TUESDAY, THE 10TH FEBRUARY, 1885.

Under the immediate patronage and in the presence of
H.E. SIR G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

THE WILLARDS,
ASSISTED BY
GENTLEMEN AMATEURS
WILL PERFORM
THE ORIGINAL COMEDY DRAMA OF
"BLOW FOR BLOW,"
IN A PROLOGUE AND THREE ACTS WITH THE FOLLOWING CAST.

IN THE PROLOGUE.

Josiah Craddock .... Mr. PANDO.
John Drummond (his clerk) ... Mr. EDENBORO.
Charley Spraggs (his second) Clerk) .... Mr. P. W. WILLARD.
Lieut. Linden .... Mr. CATHCART.
Mr. Bolder (of Bolder & Greens) Mr. DRUMMOND.
Mr. Konward (a Bank Manager) Mr. HARRISON.
Sergeant Brent .... Mr. HARFORD.
Mildred Craddock .... Miss BERESFORD.
Kitty Wobbler .... Miss ——

CHARACTERS IN THE COMEDY.

Sir Harry Linden, Bart. (formerly in the Navy) ... Mr. CATHCART.
John Drummond .... Mr. EDENBORO.
Charley Spraggs (on the turf) .... Mr. P. W. WILLARD.
Doctor Grace .... Mr. BRANDON.
Servant (to Sir Harry) .... Mr. HARFORD.
Alice Petherick (a widow, Mildred Craddock's twin sister) Miss BERESFORD.
Lady Ethel Linden (Sir Harry's young wife) .... Miss A. VERNIE.
Miss Wobbler (a milliner) ...... Miss ——
Mrs. Moulsey (a Lodging-house keeper) .... Miss ——

Plan now open at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1885. [267

THE GAIETY COMPANY.
Sole Proprietor—GEORGE NORVILLE.

FROM
THE THEATRE ROYAL, CALCUTTA,
and
THE GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PATRONS:
T.R.H. The Duke and Duchess of CONNAUGHT,
His Excellency The Marquis of RIPON,
His Excellency Sir JAMES FERGUSSON,
&c., &c., &c.

WILL, if possible, give two performances *en route* for Shanghai.

The first performance will be
GILBERT'S CLASSICAL COMEDY ENTITLED
"PYGMALION & GALATEA."
At the second performance will be presented
"A HUSBAND IN CLOVER,"
and
THE ORIENTAL BURLESQUE
"BROWN AND THE BRAHMINS."

Full Particulars will be duly announced on the arrival of the Company.

Plan of the Theatre may be seen and Seats secured at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1884. [51

SARAWAK.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE Undermentioned Farms, commencing from 1st July, 1885, will be sold by Public Auction at the Court House, Kuching, Sarawak, on the 1st April, 1885.

The Opium Farm for the Territory of Sarawak from Tanjong Datu to Baram river, inclusive.

The Gambling and Arrack Farms for the district of Sarawak Proper, viz: from Tanjong Datu to Sadong river inclusive.

For further particulars apply to the Hon'ble the Resident, Sarawak, or to Messrs A. L. JOHNSTON & Co., Singapore. [254

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company, will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th February, 1885, at 4.30 P.M., at the Office of the Company, 33, Queen's Road Central, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, and of declaring a Dividend.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1885. [286

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICES of the COMPANY, No. 14, Praya Central, on TUESDAY, the 24th February, at 3.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Accounts to December 31st, 1884.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY the 10th to TUESDAY the 24th February, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1885. [277

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,
Begs to inform the Residents of Victoria and the Public generally that he has secured the assistance of an experienced European Operator in Mr. ROBERT DOUGLAS, whose Artistic Portraiture is well known in China.

N.B.—Mr. DOUGLAS intends to introduce all the leading improvements in Modern Photography.

Also,
Has a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire, the Copies of which are only to be purchased at his Studio or Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S Store.
INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and PORTRAITS of different sizes taken daily.
STUDIO, ICE HOUSE LANE. [47

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

AFONG'S PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS has This Day been REMOVED to entirely NEW PREMISES, Ice House Lane, immediately behind the New Oriental Bank.

The NEW STUDIO is specially constructed for taking Instantaneous Portraits, and is on a Scale adapted for the LARGEST GROUPS or THEATRICAL PICTURES.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1885. [93

SAM HING STULTZ JUNR
TAILOR, DRAPER, and GENERAL OUTFITTER.
Best Materials and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed
AT MODERATE PRICES.

Dealer in CHINESE SILK of all kinds, PITH HATS, MATTING and BAMBOO BLINDS.
Has always on hand a very fine Selection of various kinds of
SILK GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.
Wholesale Manufacturer of SILK COATS and other Garments for Exportation.
MANUFACTURER OF
Best, Split and Every Kind of
RATTANS,
ALSO RATTAN CHAIRS, COUCHES, &c.
62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Fourth door West from Pottinger Street. [1070

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road Central, at TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, on FRIDAY, the 20th February, 1885, to receive a Statement of the Accounts of the Company to 31st December, 1884, and the Report of the General Managers, also to discuss any matters that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1885. [297

FOR HOIHOW AND BANGKOK.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Company's Steamer
"PHRA CHOM KLAO,"
Captain H. Stratton, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at NOON.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1885. [293

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, DIRECT.
THE Company's Steamship
"ZAFIRO,"
Captain Talbot, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 5th inst., at FIVE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1885. [291

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain Young, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1885. [292

TO BE LET.

THE BUNGALOW on CAROLINE HILL, East Point, with Five acres of GARDEN GROUND and WOODLAND attached.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1885. [294

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

NO. 2, MORRISON HILL.
Apply to
SHARP, JOHNSON & STOKES.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1885. [295

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 52, Queen's Road, TO-MORROW, the 4th February, at THREE O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 4th February, inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1885. [176

HONGKONG FLOWER SHOW.

THE 13TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in the BOTANIC GARDEN, on
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
the 12th and 13th February, 1885.

All Exhibits must be entered not later than the 10th instant, and PLANTS IN POTS should be sent on the 11th instant.

ADMISSION:—First Day, $1; Second Day, 20 cents.

Tickets for the First Day may be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Schedules of Prizes can be obtained from
CHARLES FORD,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1885. [288

MAIL TABLES.

THE TABLE of ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES of ENGLISH and FRENCH MAILS at and from LONDON and HONGKONG with Anglo-Chinese Calendar can be had at 10 Cents each or $1 per dozen.
"Daily Press" Office,
5th January, 1885.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY SCHLUND being the INVENTOR of a certain AUTOMATIC GUN, and having LOST certain drawings and tracing thereof in Queen's Road Central, between NORTH BARRACKS and DUDDELL STREET, on the morning of the 21st instant, between TEN and ELEVEN O'CLOCK, the Finder thereof is warned against making use of same in any way, shape or form, and is requested to return them to the Undersigned, when a REWARD if necessary will be given. Duplicates of said Gun has been lodged with my Lawyers, and notice of Loss has been given to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.
A. H. JACKSON,
2, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1885. [261

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1,123 for THREE SHARES, Nos. 47,086/47,088 standing in the name of ONG KEE has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 26th February next, a NEW CERTIFICATE will be issued in place of it, and the Original Certificate will not be recognised by the Company.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1885. [241

AN ENGLISHMAN, of long experience in China, having some leisure time, would be glad to Undertake ACCOUNTANT or other WORK. Thoroughly satisfactory references to present Employers and Others.
Address F. G.,
Care of Office of this Paper
Hongkong, 14th January, 1885. [113

CHRISTMAS CAKES,
GAME PIES,
AND ALL LUXURIES
Can be obtained on application to the HONGKONG HOTEL.
H. ST. CLAIR GREELEY.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1884. [54

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
ÆRATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [21

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

BIRTHS.

At the British Consulate, Swatow, on the 22nd January, the wife of GEO. PHILLIPS, H.M. Consul; of a Son. [243

On the 30th January, the wife of Dr. PATRICK MANSON, of a daughter. [280

At Kowloon, on the 30th January, the wife of Captain H. SOMERSET, "The Buffs," of a Son. [289

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1885.

THE position of the French in North Formosa, though improved in consequence of the arrival of the recent reinforcements, is not at all satisfactory. We hear of great activity in the French arsenals and depôts in fitting out troops to go to Tonquin, in order to bring the hostilities in that unhealthy country to an early close, but little is said of any reinforcements being sent to Formosa. Some more troops and ships, in addition to those lately arrived, are presumably on their way farther to Kelung, but it is to be feared that Admiral COURBET will not get the number he requires for the effective occupation of the whole of the northern part of the island. To reduce that part of the island to submission and keep down the Chinese, we are informed by one who knows the country well and is thoroughly acquainted with the character of its population, the gallant Admiral will need ten thousand men. He has not half that number at present, and it is by no means certain that he will receive them in time for his next offensive movement. The country is exceedingly difficult, it is not well known by the French, and the soldiers of General LIU MING-CHUAN have had some useful practice in bush fighting. The Hillmen who are fighting for the Chinese are also an awkward foe to deal with and difficult to dislodge from the cover where they take up positions. The fighting in Formosa will, we imagine, be chiefly in the nature of guerilla warfare; the Chinese will keep fighting and retiring, ready to give trouble on future occasions. The French will have to take and garrison all the chief towns, including Tamsui, Twatutia, and Banca, which would absorb a great portion of their strength, while it would be necessary also to leave at least a thousand men in Kelung. During the ineffective blockade General LIU MING-CHUAN has been enabled to obtain supplies both of arms and treasure, while considerable bodies of troops have at various times been landed and have joined the forces at Tamsui and Taiwan. Admiral COURBET's task is therefore a twofold one. He must thoroughly vanquish the Chinese troops now in Formosa, and prevent others being landed. He will need all his resources for the work, and may fail to accomplish it unless he is properly supported by the French Government. Of course it is a less difficult matter than driving the Chinese out of Tonquin, because in the latter country fresh swarms of Celestial "braves" can be poured over the frontier at any moment, but it will be extreme folly to attempt the subjugation of North Formosa with an inadequate force. Every little check encountered by the French troops serves to prolong the war by encouraging the Chinese Government to persevere in their resistance to French demands, and at the same time intensifies the difficulty of the operations entrusted to the French commanders.

IN another column we publish the convention concluded between Japan and Korea in settlement of the recent outrage at Seoul. Korea is to publicly apologise; to pay a solatium to the relatives of the Japanese subjects who were killed, to those who were wounded, and to the owners of the property destroyed; to punish the rioters; and to rebuild the legation and consulate. Had Japan wished she might reasonably have exacted a heavier indemnity than the sum agreed upon. She has, however, dealt with the matter in a generous spirit, while at the same time displaying very commendable promptitude and firmness. Count INOUYE appears to have stated his terms, which were moderate, and to have insisted on an immediate compliance with them. This was the dignified and proper course for Japan to adopt; prolonged argument in such cases, is worse than useless. What is required is to formulate a demand and insist upon compliance with it. The conduct of the Chinese Commissioner, if we may rely on an account given in the *Japan Mail*, stands out in very striking contrast to that of the Japanese Representative. Commissioner WUH, it would seem, endeavoured to insinuate himself into the conference the Japanese and Korean Representatives were holding, but was informed by Count INOUYE that this was hardly in accordance with the ordinary usages of diplomatic etiquette, the good offices of China not having been solicited. WUH appears also to have preferred a request to be allowed to remain as a personal favour, but this was not granted and he had finally to withdraw. Before doing so he penned a letter to the Korean Plenipotentiary which was immediately handed to that official. It was to the effect that should he arrive at any hasty arrangement with Japan he would expose himself to severe censure. WUH's method of procedure was certainly not a dignified one, but it shows very clearly the attitude assumed by China towards Korea. WUH evidently went on the assumption that Korea is a vassal state of China, otherwise he would hardly have threatened the Korean plenipotentiary with severe censure. Count INOUYE, on the other hand, in refusing to tolerate WUH's presence at the conference, as clearly showed that Japan would not recognise China's claim to suzerainty, and that Korea was to be treated with as an independent nation. Sooner or later, it is to be feared, serious complications will arise out of the position taken up by China. At present, however, it is said Commissioner WUH "emphatically repudiated the notion that there was any question between China and Japan. The Chinese troops, he said, had behaved disloyally, and should be punished, and he presumed that the Japanese also would punish their soldiers. His own carefully conducted investigations had persuaded him, he said, that both sides were equally to blame, and there need be no question whatsoever between the two Governments." This view of the case has at least the merit of simplicity.

The British steamer *Propontis* came round from the Aberdeen docks yesterday. To-day the German barque *Friederich* will go round to Aberdeen.

The export of rice from Saigon last year was 5,634,506 piculs cargo rice, 620,113 piculs white rice, and 1,156,527 piculs paddy, making a total of 8,317,146 piculs, a decrease on the export of the previous year of 331,097 piculs.

The Russian occupation of Korea, so freely predicted as impending, is not, after all, we are advised, even remotely contemplated by the Russian Government; although it is quite possible that circumstances might create a contingency to be taken advantage of.—*Japan Gazette.*

The British steamship *Sardonyx*, Captain Buckman, put into Yokohama on the 22nd January, from Victoria, B.C., for coals. The captain reports having experienced strong adverse winds during the entire passage of 42 days, which accounts for his running short of coals. The vessel has 200 Chinese passengers, but no cargo, her destination being Hongkong.—*Japan Mail.*

We would remind our readers that the promised lecture on the Mines and Minerals of the Malayan Peninsula, by the Rev. J. E. Tenison-Woods, M.A., at the City Hall, will be given at half-past four o'clock this afternoon. All those interested in the important subject should make a point of attending, as the opportunity of learning information at first hand from a competent and disinterested observer is a rare one.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending February 1st, 1885:—

	EUROPEAN.	CHINESE.
Monday	35	275
Tuesday	23	307
Wednesday	51	423
Thursday	63	519
Friday	42	345
Saturday	31	168
Sunday	none	none
	245	2,037

The following is a list of Japanese men-of-war now under construction, with the expected dates of their completion, horse-power, &c.:—

Ships.	Expected date of completion.	Horse Power.	Place of building.
Tenriu	Already completed	1,250	Yokosuka
Katsuragi	January, 1886	1,600	Yokosuka
Musashi	February, 1886	1,600	Yokosuka
Takawo	December, 1886	2,300	Yokosuka
Atago	May, 1887	700	Yokosuka
Yamato	December, 1885	1,600	Kobe
Maya	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain
Naniwa	October, 1885	7,500	England
Takachiho	January, 1886	7,500	England
Unebi	September, 1886	3,500	France

The following is the order of the day for the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held to-morrow afternoon:—

1.—The Attorney-General to move that the Council go into Committee on a Bill entitled:—
The Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1885.
2.—The Attorney-General to move the second reading of a Bill entitled:—
The Unclaimed Balances Ordinance, 1885.
3.—The Attorney-General to move the third reading of the following Bills:—
(1.)—A Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordinance 8 of 1882.
(2.)—A Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordinance 7 of 1873.
(3.)—A Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend Ordinance 14 of 1870.

Four of the German military instructors have, we learn, arrived at Canton, and a grand review of the troops was held on Saturday, presumably to introduce the new officers to the men. They wear a brilliant uniform of their own design of dark blue and gold lace. Mr. Kaw Hong Bong has been appointed their interpreter. A tale is going the rounds of a dispute the newcomers had on board one of the river steamers. They went on board, it seems, to get a bottle of beer. Having consumed it, they disputed the price (50 cents) on the ground that elsewhere they had only paid 35 cents. They demanded to see the captain, who was not on board, in order to settle the matter with him, but finally they consented to sign a chit, the dispute as to the price to be adjusted hereafter.

Mr. Alexander Wright and family took their departure from Nagasaki for Hongkong by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Thibet* on the 14th January, to the great regret of all who had the pleasure of their acquaintance. A letter testifying to the very general esteem in which Mr. Wright has been held during a residence of sixteen years in the port was signed by most of the residents, and presented to him on board the steamer, of which the following is a copy:—

NAGASAKI, 13th January, 1885.
Alex. Wright, Esq., Nagasaki.
DEAR SIR,—On the eve of your departure for Hongkong, we feel that before reluctantly bidding you good-bye, we cannot allow the occasion to pass without expressing some sense of the high regard in which we have always held you as a friend and a fellow resident.
It is not too much to say that the community amongst whom you have lived so many years and to whose interests you have invariably devoted your best energies, will long bear you in kindly remembrance for your public and private worth.
In wishing yourself and family a safe and pleasant passage and every prosperity in the future, we take the opportunity of adding that we shall, at an early date, ask your acceptance of a small token of esteem, which we trust will serve to assist in reminding you of past days and old friends in Nagasaki.—We are, yours very truly,
(43 Signatures).
—*Nagasaki Express.*

At the weekly parade of the Garrison yesterday morning for trooping the colours, Lieut.-General Sargent presented one of the most honourable decorations a man can earn—a medal for gallantry in saving life. One evening in September last Private Mullins, of H Company of the Buffs, was coming over from Kowloon in a steam launch with a party of men from his regiment. When a short distance from Murray Wharf a cry was raised that there was a man in the water. Mullins saw a man sinking, and without waiting to divest himself of any clothing, he at once jumped overboard and struck out for the drowning man. Before he could reach the man he had sunk, and Mullins dived down and caught him by his hair. Having brought him to the surface the gallant rescuer was in danger of his own life, for his charge struggled violently, and it was with great difficulty he was kept afloat until a boat arrived and picked them up. This noble conduct was reported, and the Royal Humane Society awarded him their bronze medal. Lieut.-General Sargent called Mullins out from the ranks and made the presentation before the men assembled with some complimentary remarks, and intimated that he would himself replace a watch which Mullins was carrying at the time he jumped overboard, and which was ruined by the salt water.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 31st January.

THE GREAT POWERS AND EGYPT.

The Great Powers have accepted the British proposals as a basis for further negotiation for the settlement of Egyptian affairs.

THE DYNAMITERS.

Several warnings have been received by the Police of intended attempts to blow up public buildings, against which every precaution has been taken.

SUPREME COURT.

2nd February.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

CHUN YUK WA v. KWOK SAU SHANG, $329.64.

Mr. Caldwell appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bowles (Messrs. Wotton and Deacon) for the defendant.

Mr. Caldwell stated that this was a claim arising out of a contract for the construction of a steam launch. Under the agreement the defendant contracted with one Chun Hung Choy to build the launch for $3,450. The plaintiff had guaranteed the due fulfilment of the contract by the builder at the request of the defendant, and for that purpose had attached his chop to the agreement. The guarantee had been given on the express understanding that the price of the launch should be paid to the plaintiff, who undertook to supply the materials. The plaintiff had in fact paid in wages and materials several hundred dollars more than the contract price, but had received from the defendant only $3,120.36, and the present claim was for the balance remaining due.

Mr. Bowles contended that the facts showed no privity of contract between the parties to the suit, and if His Lordship decided against him on that point of law, he was prepared to prove that the full price had been paid.

The plaintiff was called to prove his case, and the contract was put in.

The defendant, being put into the box, deposed that in addition to the $3,120.36 he had paid a sum of $342.92 to Tung On for materials. He did so with the consent of the plaintiff, but he had no evidence of the fact in writing.

Mr. Bowles again maintained that there was no privity of contract, the plaintiff not being a party to the agreement. The words referring to the guarantee were outside the contract. He further submitted that he had proved the payment of the full price, as the payment to Tung On had been made by direction of the plaintiff.

His Lordship said that the document must be read in the whole, from which it was manifest that the price had to be paid to the plaintiff. There was a distinct undertaking to pay him the money. If it could have been clearly shown that the payment to Tung On had been by direction of the plaintiff he would have no case, but in view of the conflict of testimony on that point he felt bound by the written letter. The course adopted in the present instance was a well known practice amongst Chinese. It was clear that the plaintiff made himself responsible for the supply of materials and for the due completion of the launch. In consideration of this responsibility it had been agreed that the money should pass through his hands.

Judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

POLICE COURT.

2nd February.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE.

CHARGE OF LARCENY AGAINST A SEAMAN.

William Lawson, unemployed seaman, was charged on suspicion with stealing clothing to the value of $10, the property of another seaman named Albert Saxon, on the 28th ultimo.

The complainant missed several articles of his clothing, and the defendant was suspected, as he was seen leaving the Sailors' Home with a bundle of clothes which were believed to be the missing ones, and which he also told another man he was going to sell. It was also proved that the defendant had had no clothes of his own in the Home.

The defendant said that the clothes he was seen taking out of the Home he afterwards returned.

The case was remanded for a week, the defendant being allowed out.

FELONIOUS INTENT.

Lum Afat, seaman, was charged with having entered a godown in Wing Lok-street with intent to commit a felony on the 31st ult.

An employé at the Ku Tai shop heard a noise in the godown attached, and on going there found the defendant inside. The man had no business there, and the coolie handed him over to the police.

The defendant had been in gaol on four previous occasions, and he was sent to gaol for three months' hard labour as a rogue and vagabond.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Li Aying, coolie, was charged with stealing a silver hairpin from the person of a woman named Fang Yat Ying, on the 31st ult. The defendant snatched the hairpin from the woman's "teapot" near the Koshing Theatre. He was caught by a lokang, and the hairpin recovered.

PETTY THEFTS.

Chun Afu, unemployed, was sent to gaol for a week for stealing a jacket which a woman had hung out to dry.

Pun Achoi, shop coolie, was also sentenced to a week's hard labour for stealing a pair of shoes which a man living in Wanchai-road had placed outside his door to dry.

BEFORE MR. H. E. WODEHOUSE.

SNATCHING MONEY.

Lo Ashing, hawker, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for stealing a silver dollar from the person of an amah, named Ng Asam.

The woman was making a purchase from a hawker in Jarvoise-street on Sunday, and she had a dollar in her hand, when the prisoner came up and snatched the money from her. He was caught by a district watchman, but he had got rid of the dollar then.

STEALING FROM A CHILD.

An Atak, chair coolie, was charged with having been concerned with another not in custody in stealing a jade stone bangle from the person of a child three years old.

A man named Lam Atai said his child went out to play in the street on the 10th ult., and returned without a bangle she had gone out with. On Sunday last he saw the defendant teasing some children in the street, and from what he had heard of the man in connection with the loss of his own child's bangle, he watched him and saw him take two bangles from one of the children. He ran and seized the man, who then threw down the bangles, and in doing so broke one of them.

The prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLING GOVERNMENT STORES.

William Henry Foulkes, storehouse man at H. M. Naval Yard at Kowloon, was charged on remand with embezzling stores under his charge.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr A. B. Johnson) appeared for the prosecution.

William Evans, leading stoker in No. 2 Naval Yard steam launch, said he had been employed in this launch for a considerable time, and remembered that about eight or nine months ago a cargo of coal arrived for the Government by an American ship. The cargo was unloaded into the coal sheds at the Naval Yard at Kowloon, his launch being employed in the work of towing the lighters ashore. On one occasion, he remembered that on her return trip to the vessel a quantity of chain which was lying on the Naval Yard Wharf was put on board the launch, the coxswain apparently acting under the direction of the prisoner. The chain was taken to the coal ship, and put on board. Witness could not state what kind of chain it was, but as near as he could say, it was about seven eighths of an inch thick.

Pang Chu, coxswain of a Naval Yard launch, also gave evidence to having been engaged in conveying coal from this American ship to the Naval coal sheds. On one occasion he remembered that a quantity of chain was taken from off the Naval Yard Wharf by the prisoner's direction and put on board the coal ship. He brought back from the ship a pig, which was taken ashore and put into a stye in the Naval Yard. Two days later he brought another pig from the ship, which was disposed of in the same way. In answer to the defendant the witness said he did not remember taking one of the pigs back to the ship about a fortnight afterwards, nor did he remember that food was taken ashore from the ship daily.

Cheung Yau, look-out man in the Naval Yard launches, also gave evidence to the removal of three chains from the Kowloon Naval Yard Wharf to the coal ship by the direction of the prisoner, and the bringing back of two pigs from the ship to the Naval Yard. One of the chains taken was so heavy that two men could not lift it, and it was slid down into the launch. The chains appeared to him to be such as were used as anchoring cables for gunboats.

Lieut. S. S. Keigwin, Navigating Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*, said it was his duty to make a survey of the stores at the Kowloon Naval Yard. He surveyed the chain rigging there on the 15th September last. He could not say under whose charge the chain was, but he believed it was under the prisoner's charge. He produced the returns he made of the survey as follows—135¼ fathoms of half-inch chain, 112 1-6th fathoms of three-eighths-inch chain, and 153 1-6th fathoms of quarter-inch chain. The prisoner measured the chain, and witness entered down the figures.

Paymaster E. R. S. Sandys, of the *Victor Emanuel*, gave the amount of chain there was in this store previous to the survey made by the last witness; he took the amount from entries he had previously made in the ledger. According to these entries there ought to have been 149 5-12ths fathoms of three-eighths inch chain, which, as against the 112 1-6th fathoms reported by the last witness, showed a deficiency of 37¼ fathoms; with regard to the half-inch chain the ledger showed 258 fathoms, and Lieut. Keigwin's report showing 135¼ fathoms, there was a deficiency to the extent of 122¾ fathoms; of quarter in. chain the ledger showed there should have been 266 1-6th fathoms, Lieut. Keigwin reported 153 1-6th fathoms, which showed a deficiency of 113 fathoms. The value of the chain missing was £21.

His Worship remanded the case for a week, allowing the prisoner bail in two sureties of $500 each.

ANOTHER SNATCHER.

Li Asing, coolie, was charged with stealing $15 in notes from the person of a man named Ng Aling.

On Sunday afternoon the complainant went to a money changer's stall near the Central Market and changed a $25 note. He received a $10 and a $5 note, and $10 in small change. He had the change in a bag; and the notes in his hand, when the prisoner came up and snatched the notes out. He ran into the market, pursued by the complainant, and he was there seized by some of the market people, but he had previously got rid of the notes.

Sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

LARCENY.

Wong Afuk, unemployed cook, was charged with stealing a pair of shoes from the shop of a blacksmith, named Leung Chan, on the Praya East, on Sunday.

The defendant went into the shop ostensibly to purchase some iron, but did not put through the purchase, and as he was walking out he, doubtless in a fit of absent mindedness, picked up a pair of shoes. The blacksmith saw the act and ran after him, and handed him over to the police.

The defendant had been in gaol three times before, and he was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

EVENTS IN NORTH FORMOSA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

TAMSUI, 28th December.

Two out of six vessels left this morning. The remaining four smoking-up, perhaps condensing. Very hot to-day, almost stifling; thermometer 68°, something brewing.

29th December.

Quite cold again, and blowing from N.E., threatening to rain. At 10 o'clock precisely the regatta commenced. The first three races were got through and then there was an interval for tiffin. The first was a rowing match between three local gigs (6-oared), Chinese crews. The second was a race between three six-oared gigs with foreign crews. The "Stokers" won, beating the other two crews of blue jackets. Then came a canoe race. After tiffin there was a sailing race between the *Cockchafer's* boats and local gigs. There was a pretty start and a soldier's breeze, which rendered sailing easy. A shore boat won, hands down. Afterwards, there were sampan races with blue jackets in, a four-oared gig race, a dingy race, and a sailing race for native cargo boats; then a duck hunt, and last of all the greased pole or boom, at the end of which was hung a pig. Everything went off well, the weather, however, was not so pleasant in the afternoon as it might have been. Considering everything, our little regatta may be said to have been quite a success. The prizes amounted to close on $150, the highest being $20.

30th December.

Another cold, wintry day, but no rain. Only four French ships in sight, all rolling fearfully, especially the big ship which arrived on the 27th inst.

It is said that the French vessel which got on shore at Pak-sa point was hauled off the next day by two other French vessels. There have been so many rumours about the destruction of Kim-pao-li and the ship on shore at Pak-sa that no one knows what to believe!

31st December.

Rather milder weather to-day, thermometer up again to 60°. Chinese have got hold of a piece of news to-day that two French vessels were sunk at Matsou or somewhere in the Channel between Tamsui and Foochow, by five Chinese gunboats.

News came down the river to-day that three more French soldiers had been killed near Wan Wan, or somewhere in the neighbourhood, and that their heads had been taken to T'ai-peh-fu. It is impossible to say with any certainty how far the French outposts have advanced in the direction of Wan Wan. One day you hear from Chinese that Wan Wan is taken, that there have been engagements at the place itself, that the French were in possession of the hills overlooking the village, &c.; and then you are astonished to hear that they are still meeting with opposition from Chinese riflemen in "Cascado Pass"—a place just in rear of Kelung City—on the road to Wan Wan. We are inclined to believe that the French are in possession of the hills overlooking Wan Wan, but that they are not strong enough in numbers to push across the rapids, which run past the village. Daily reports from Chinese are sufficiently numerous to fill the latest intelligence columns of a dozen newspapers.

We thoroughly believe that the French are advancing into the country with great difficulty. The nature of the country is very favourable to the invaded, the country around Kelung being hilly and full of cover, and the only roads being narrow pathways. Chinese soldiers are said to be scattered all over the hills, on the tops and sides of hills. They either dig rifle pits or take up their position in thick jungly cover, and up trees even. French soldiers advancing are open to the fire of unseen riflemen, some of whom are as well versed as a hill savage in the mode of advancing through long grass and thick undergrowth towards an enemy, crawling often on all-fours, suddenly raising themselves just high enough to take aim, then as quick as a snake disappear out of sight, diving under cover again, retreating as fast as possible on their knees and hands from the tell-tale smoke, which invariably attracts the fire of the enemy. Such is, we understand, the sort of warfare now going on at "the front."

The old year is passing away rapidly. What an eventful one it has been to us all here, especially during the past five months! Kelung bombarded and taken and our business there closed. Twatutia closed also to trade by the fact of its being unsafe to live there. Two bombardments at Tamsui and afterwards the blockade, which cuts us off from communication with our friends. We are nine weeks now from the establishment of the blockade, during which period the French have only allowed us to receive one mail. Bemoaning our unfortunate position will do no good; let us see the old year out in proper style, and hope that the morrow will herald in a brighter and happier year to all of us. There is a silver lining to every dark cloud; let us hope that we shall get a glimpse of the silver lining before another month has passed away. So mote it be!

Just as the midnight chimes of a ship's bell proclaimed the hour of midnight a tenor voice was heard in accents bland to pour forth the following song:—

PARODY ON "BUT I WONDER HOW LONG IT WILL BE."
By the Tamsui Poet-Laureate.

The French have bombarded Tamsui,
And now have blockaded the port;
But in spite of an effort at landing,
Have not taken an earthwork or fort.
The goddess of war has not favoured
Their arms in Tamsui, you see;
Yet soon they will open the harbour,
But I wonder how long it will be!

At Foochow they came down like the storm-cloud
Comes down on the waveless sea,
And their ironclads' cannon were thundering loud
To awaken the heathen Chinee.
They broke up the gunboats and arsenal;
Then sailed for Formosa in glee,
Intending to conquer this island;
But I wonder how long it will be

Before they will open the Customs
To favour the export of tea.
At present trade is at stagnation
Because 'tis Monsieur's policy.
The blockade has trebled the prices
Of everything here, you'll agree;
Yet affairs will soon come to a crisis,
But I wonder how long it will be!

The New Year is opening quite gaily,
And I hope before long we shall see
All end to what they call reprisals;
But I wonder how long it will be!

(Signed) A. E. H.,
1885, Poet Laureate.

CONVENTION BETWEEN JAPAN AND KOREA.

The convention between Japan and Korea relative to the recent disturbances has been officially published at Tokio. The following is the *Japan Gazette's* translation:—

The late disturbances in Sôul being of some consequence, his Majesty the Emperor of Great Japan, deploring the gravity of the matter, appointed Count Inouye Kaworu as his High Commissioner to Korea; and his Majesty the King of Great Korea, desirous to preserve friendly relations, invested Kin Koshu with plenipotentiary power to settle the matter in such manner as to prevent any recurrence of events recently experienced; and both High Commissioners, after due deliberation, have entered into the following convention; and in accordance with their authorization both Commissioners have signed their names and affixed their seals to this agreement.

CONVENTION.

Article I.—Korea shall publicly apologize to Japan.

Article II.—Korea shall pay 110,000 yen to Japan as an indemnity for the benefit of the families of those Japanese subjects killed and wounded in the late outrage; and also in reparation for property destroyed or plundered.

Article III.—The murderers of Captain Isobayashi shall be arrested and properly punished.

Article IV.—The Japanese legation shall be removed from its late site, and Korea shall furnish the selected piece of ground with the buildings now standing thereon to be used for legation and consulate. In addition Korea shall pay 20,000 yen for the repairing and enlarging of these buildings.

Article V.—Barracks for troops shall be erected near the legation, and on its own ground; thereby giving force to the supplementary clauses of the treaty of 1882.

(Signed) Count INOUYE KAWORU,
High Commissioner.
January 9th, of the 18th year of Meiji.
(Signed) KIN KOSHU,
High Commissioner.
The 24th day of the 11th month of the 493rd year of the Korean dynasty.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

The sums of money set forth in articles II. and IV. shall be in Japanese silver currency; and be paid at Ninsen within three months.

The punishment of the murderers shall take place within twenty days from the date of the signature of this convention.

KOREA

The position of the King of Korea is not very enviable at present. His Majesty is probably undisturbed by any large aspirations or painfully eager "yearnings after good," but whatever sympathies he is capable of developing, outside his very strong instincts of filial piety, were undoubtedly enlisted in the cause of the Progressionists. Since the Seclusionists came into power, however, the unfortunate monarch has to keep his true feelings most carefully concealed. Any exhibition of his former propensities would inevitably compel him, it is said, to contemplate the bottom of a cup of poison. There appears to be no doubt whatever that he was not only privy to, but that he duly authorized, the death of the Seclusionist leaders. With, perhaps, two exceptions, the executions of these men seem to have been conducted in accordance with whatever scanty ceremonial such events require in Korea, and their executioners were armed, it is said, with the Royal warrant. Now, however, the King's progressive and filial instincts alike have been supplanted by the less lofty sentiment of personal safety. In order not to be sent after the defunct Seclusionists, he is obliged to disavow all knowledge or approval of their fate, so that the Progressionist leaders are temporarily reduced to the level of common conspirators who acted without the authority of their Sovereign, and even in defiance of his wishes. It is to be regretted for the sake of the King's moral reputation that the men who work the Royal marionette now are not gifted with more artistic judgments. There has probably been little difficulty in destroying all traces of His Majesty's direct participation in the action of the Progressionists. If he issued any warrants for the execution of the men whom he regarded as traitors to their country's cause; if he signed any commissions appointing their successors, or if he approved any rescripts abolishing bureaux which were mere nests of robbery and corruption, these various documents were easily destroyed during the reign of terror that succeeded the retreat of the Japanese guards from the palace. But there were two writings which could not be destroyed, and they were both written by the King himself. These were His Majesty's applications to Mr. Takezoye for assistance. The first was a pencil note brought to Mr. Takezoye, the night of December 4th. The second was an imposing document repeating this request. It was penned by His Majesty in Mr. Takezoye's presence, and sealed with the Royal seal. These two conclusive evidences that the Japanese, at all events, acted in obedience to the King's desires, are now in the possession of the Cabinet at Tokiyo, and it is therefore a clumsy, inartistic exercise of terrorism to compel the puppet monarch to disclaim his share in that part of the business. The Seclusionists, however, are undeterred by these considerations. Their scruples are not disturbed by the reflection that as soon as the motions of the marionette in one direction are understood, their spontaneity in another is not likely to be seriously credited.—*Japan Mail.*

OSAKA.

16th January.

There has really been little or nothing of interest going on here lately. Fires were rather frequent—sometimes two in a night—before the new year came in, but since then they have altogether ceased. Strange to say these fires always commenced between two and three in the morning, when both the public and police might reasonably be expected to be asleep. Now, however, the fire season appears over. I am glad to say that there has been no case of fire in the Osaka foreign settlement since it was formed, a circumstance very satisfactory to the insurance companies, no doubt. We had a narrow escape, though, recently, when some rascal set fire to an old native-built house near the concession, and the flames spread to the engine house.

Osaka is very uncomfortable just now, owing to the slippery condition of the streets. Hard frost at night, followed by a partial thaw in the daytime, makes it difficult to get along without awkward falls.

New year time passed without a recurrence of the former fights between soldiers and police hitherto usual at the beginning of the year. This may be attributed to the precautions taken by the military authorities, for armed patrols were on duty in all the principal pleasure resorts, and ready to prevent mischief.

The other day I attended a grand display of fencing and swordsmanship given in a large building at the central police station. The best fencers belonging to the army, gendarmerie and police had been invited from all parts of Japan, so that some magnificent exhibitions of skill took place on the occasion. The contestants fought desperately in every competition, some nasty blows being given and received, but once the bout was decided the utmost good feeling evidently prevailed between the swordsmen. A distribution of prizes followed the competition, and then all hands sat down to a sumptuous banquet served in foreign style. The Governor of Osaka Fu was present, and the jolly ending of an exciting day was prolonged well into the night.—*Hiogo News* Correspondent.

YOKOHAMA.

About half-past seven on the evening of the 22nd January the community was startled by the ringing of the fire bells, and the report that fire had broken out at the Post Office. The fire brigade at once started from the station, but were met half way with the intelligence that all danger was past. It appears that the fire was caused by some charcoal from a *hibachi* in a passage up-stairs having fallen on the floor and set it ablaze. The fire was soon subdued by the Post Office staff. The damage caused was very trifling.

The military mission to Europe, with General Oyama at its head, which left this port on the 16th February last year, returned on the 25th January by the American steamer *City of New York*, from San Francisco:—The mission consisted of General Oyama (Minister of War) General Nodzu, General Miura, Colonel Kawakami, Colonel Katsura, Intendant Koike, Dr. Hashimoto, Lieutenant-Colonel Murai, Commandant Shimidzu, Commandant Yabuki, Commandant Osaka, Captain Nojima, Lieutenant Endo, Lieutenant Matage, Messrs. Tanaka, N. Inagaki (Interpreter).

The *Kaishin Shimbun*, a low priced and not too delicate society print, circulating in Tokiyo, published the other day a note containing what is described as "the most interesting news ever heard since the opening of the five ports." We will, with the permission of our readers, give them an opportunity of deciding how far the "cheap and nasty" journal was justified in so designating its narrative. It appears that there lived in Kobe, for some years, a wealthy Englishman, engaged in commerce, and employing seven or eight servants, both foreign and Japanese. His wife, an Englishwoman, twenty-five years of age, was of the most "prepossessing appearance"—if we may be permitted to employ a phrase usually sacred to the highest literary purposes. No one therefore will be surprised to learn, on the authority of the *Kaishin*, that for several years the couple were superlatively happy. All too soon, however, a change came. A *samurai* of Okayama Prefecture, whose imprudent and thriftless habits had driven him from his honourable position, obtained admission to this paradise in the capacity of groom, and, finding favour first with his master and then with his mistress, learned to interpret for them, and soon became an attached and useful member of the ill-fated household. On the morning of the 18th of last month the "wealthy Englishman" found that his wife had left him, and that she had taken with her $25,000 in cash, besides a large quantity of clothing and several watches—some of which did not belong to her. The deserted husband has since sold out and left the country.

On the evening of the 20th January H.E. Count Kawamura, Minister of Marine, and the Senior Officers of the Imperial Naval Department, gave a farewell entertainment to Lieutenant Hawes, who leaves for England on the end of this month, to take up his duties as Consul at Nayassa. Covers were laid for about thirty guests in the dining saloon of the new Naval Club, Shiba, and, at the close of a banquet which did great credit to the *cuisine* of the Club, Count Kawamura proposed Lieutenant Hawes' health in a speech of much earnestness and feeling. His Excellency, after alluding to the long and excellent services which Lieutenant Hawes had rendered to the Imperial Navy, and describing, in generous terms, the beneficial results of his fifteen years' duty with the Imperial Marines and at the Naval College, said that his departure was a source of no little regret to the officers of the Navy, which he had seen grow from a very embryo condition to its present dimensions, and that they all trusted he would remember his old friends in Japan, whatever novelties and distractions his new life might contain. Speeches of a similar import were made by Admiral Maki and Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, Dr. Takagi, the latter of whom spoke appreciatingly of the benefits conferred on foreigners and Japanese alike by the valuable Guide Book which Messrs. Satow and Hawes had compiled; and, strongly deprecating the notion that Japan's gratitude to her foreign employés could ever be measured by the pecuniary recompense she was able to offer them, concluded an eloquent address with a hope, that the memory of the country where Lieutenant Hawes had spent so many of the best years of his life might remain with him, as long as the gratitude of the Japanese would certainly survive his departure from among them.—*Japan Mail.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 2nd February.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Nestor*, sailed on the 30th January.—For London—652 boxes tea—13,692 lbs. scented capers—4 cases silk, 150 casks soy, 25 packages sundries, 138 bales waste silk.—From Manila—322 bales hemp, 48 cases cigars, and 2 cases sundries.

OPIUM.

Quotations are:—
Malwa (New)...$540 per picul, allce. of 1½ to 2¼ [catties.
Malwa (Old) ...$550 per picul, allce. of 2¼ to 2¼ [catties
Patna (New) ....$615 to 620 per chest
Patna (Old) .... 570 " "
Benares (New) .... 610 " "

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand..............3/6¼
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight........3/6¼
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/6½
Credits, at 4 months' sight..........3/6¾
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/7
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4.46
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.53
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight...220½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight...220½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight..............................72¾
Private, 30 days' sight...............73¼

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—128 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—$460 per share, ex div.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$64 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 135 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—$175 per share, ex div.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$82½ per share, ex div.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$362½ per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$69 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—54½ per cent. prem. Buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$32 per share premium.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—30 per cent. discount.
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount.
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—Par, nominal.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$90 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$120 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—106 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—nominal.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$60 per share.
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$142½ per share, Sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$118 per share.
Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—$30 per share.
Selangor Tin Mining Company—$13 per share.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 35 per share.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$68 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—½ per cent. dis.

CHARTERS EFFECTED.

The following settlements are taken from Mr. J. LAMKE's Freight Circular:—

J. L. Stone—American bark, 674 tons, Cebu to Boston, private terms.
Imperial—American ship, 1,288 tons, Iloilo to New York or Boston, private terms.
Sea Witch—American ship, 1,233 tons, one port Philippines to New York or Boston, private terms.
Minnie Carmichael—British bark, 962 tons, one port Philippines to Montreal, optional New York or Boston, private terms.
Importer—American ship, 1,207 tons, Elephant Point for order to load at one port Burmah to Channel for order, £1 10s. per ton, 30 lay days.
Rachel—British brig, 232 tons, Whampoa to Tientsin and back to Hongkong *viâ* Newchwang, 45 cents per picul, 35 lay days.
Else—German brig, 287 tons, Nagasaki to Tientsin and back to Hongkong *viâ* Newchwang, 43½ cents per picul, 35 lay days.
Guiding Star—British bark, 312 tons, to Tientsin and back, $3,000 in full, 30 lay days.
Emily—British brig, 296 tons, Whampoa to Tientsin, $2,125 in full, 20 lay days.
Kennett—British steamer, 1,156 tons, to Saigon and back, $4,750 in full, 16 lay days.
Iphigenia—German steamer, 1,059 tons, to Saigon and back, $3,400 in full, 10 lay days.
Harter—British steamer, 1,196 tons, to Saigon and back, $4,700 in full, 16 lay days.
Propontis—British steamer, 1,387 tons, to Saigon and back, $5,000 in full, 17 lay days.
Madras—British steamer, 1,096 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, re-charter 9 cents per picul.
Catterthun—British steamer, 1,406 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 9½ cents per picul.
Iphigenia—German steamer, 1,059 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, re-charter 10 cents per picul.
Kennett—British steamer, 1,156 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, re-charter 10 cents per picul.
Benvenue—British steamer, 1,497 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.
Massalia—German steamer, 1,262 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.
Carisbrooke—British steamer, 973 tons, Saigon to Swatow, 17 cents per picul.
Hever—German steamer, 388 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, 12 cents per picul.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)
February 2nd

Thermometer—9 A.M.	[illegible]
Thermometer—1 P.M.	59
Thermometer—4 P.M.	60
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	50
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	54
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	54
Thermometer—Maximum	60
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	58

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

3RD TO 9TH February, 1885.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	High Water. Height.	Low Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	Low Water. Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	3	0 11 a	3 4	m 5 37	-1 2
		11 44 a	4 4	5 [illegible] a	0 4
W.	4	0 54 a	3 4	m 6 14	-1 4
				6 18 a	0 8
Th.	5	m 0 35	3 7	m 6 44	-0 2
		1 31 a	3 [illegible]	7 20 a	0 10
F.	6	m 1 10	3 10	m 7 24	0 4
		2 36 a	3 5	7 34 a	1 0
Sat.	7	m 2 [illegible]	4 1	m 8 1	0 9
		3 23 a	3 0	10 3 a	1 0
S.	8	m 4 34	1 6	m 8 59	1 1
		4 27 a	3 8		
M.	9	m 7 12	1 4	m 0 10	0 8
		5 27 a	2 10	m 9 30	1 4

The height of mean sea-level has been determined at 7.50 feet above zero of the tide-gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard; and the Low-water Ordinary Spring-Tides, to which datum the heights in these Tables are referred, as 5.595 feet above zero.

The heights in the Tables marked with a minus (—) sign are below Low-Water Ordinary Spring-Tides, and should be subtracted from the constants given above.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

31st January, 1885, at 4 P.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	30.04	81.8	60	SW	1	bf	—
Haiphong	30.23	64.3	88	NNW	2	o	—
Hongkong	30.3[illegible]	57.3	60	ENE	3	b	—
Amoy	30.32	58.0	58	NE	3	b	—
Shanghai	30.44	40.5	61	NNE	3	o	—
Nagasaki	30.33	—	—	N	3	—	—
Wladiwostock	30.17	1.6	—	NE	2	b	—

1st February, 1885, at 10 A.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	30.15	80.4	81	SSW	1	o	—
Haiphong	30.39	63.2	93	NW	3	or	0.04
Hongkong	30.41	57.3	70	ESE	1	o	—
Amoy	30.38	49.0	71	NE	2	b	—
Shanghai	30.49	35.0	90	NW	1	b	—
Nagasaki	30.30	—	—	—	0	—	—
Wladiwostock	30.04	1.9	—	NE	4	b	—

1st February, 1885, at 4 P.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	30.06	82.0	53	ENE	2	o	—
Haiphong	30.35	63.3	90	NNW	4	of	—
Hongkong	30.35	58.6	66	W	2	o	—
Amoy	30.31	54.0	46	NE	2	b	—
Shanghai	30.48	39.0	54	NNE	5	o	—
Nagasaki	30.37	—	—	NNW	3	—	—
Wladiwostock	30.16	1.4	—	—	0	b	—

2nd February, 1885, at 10 A.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	30.14	79.6	69	W	1	b	—
Haiphong	30.30	62.2	83	NNW	4	or	0.04
Hongkong	30.40	54.6	56	ENE	2	b	—
Amoy	30.35	42.0	71	NE	4	o	—
Shanghai	30.46	29.0	98	NW	2	b	—
Nagasaki	30.34	—	—	NNW	3	—	—
Wladiwostock	30.17	7.0	—	W	0	of	—

☞ The Barometer has fallen a little. Clear weather prevails and frost has set in in Shanghai. Gradients indicate fresh winds.

W. DOBERCK.
Hongkong Observatory, 2nd February, 1885.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	Previous day, at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.35	30.40	30.31
Temperature	58.6	54.6	59.5
Humidity	66	65	65
Direction of wind	W.	E.N.E.	E.S.E.
Force of wind	2	2	1
Weather	o.	b.	c.
Rain	—	—	—

1.—BAROMETER reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit and to the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2.—TEMPERATURE in the shade in degrees and tenths Fahrenheit.
3.—HUMIDITY in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4.—DIRECTION OF THE WIND to two points.
5.—FORCE OF THE WIND according to Beaufort Scale.
6.—STATE OF THE WEATHER: B. blue sky; C. detached clouds; D. drizzling rain; F. fog; G. gloomy; H. hail; L. lightning; O. overcast; P. passing showers; Q. squally; R. rain; S. snow; T. thunder; V. visibility; W. dew (wet).
7.—RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

W. DOBERCK.
Hongkong Observatory, 2nd February, 1885.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 24th January.

The British Government announces the acceptance of the counter proposals of the Continental Powers as a basis for further negotiations on the subject of Egyptian affairs, offers to guarantee a loan, but rejects the proposal of a multiple control.

The Emperor William is recovering.

LONDON, 26th January.

Dynamite explosions have taken place in the crypt of Westminster Hall, in the strangers' gallery of the House of Commons, and in the Tower of London. The damage done to the buildings is slight, but six people have been injured. One man has been arrested on suspicion.

Great uneasiness is felt in consequence of no later intelligence having been received from Colonel Sir H. Stewart.

LONDON, 28th January.

General Wolseley telegraphs that there is no cause for uneasiness, and that Stewart and Earle's column has reached Jarbita.

Metemmeh has been captured. Colonel Sir H. Stewart is severely wounded.

An important clue to the authors of the late dynamite explosions has been discovered. Eight men are under surveillance.

LONDON, 29th January.

The British loss at the capture of Metemmeh is 21 men killed and 104 wounded. The rebels lost 2,000 in killed and wounded.

Colonel Sir C. W. Wilson, head of the Intelligence Department, left for Khartoum on 24th January.

PARIS, 14th January.

THE MINISTER OF MARINE TO THE GOVERNOR.

General Brière is placed at the disposition of

General Lewal, Minister of War, to whom henceforth belongs the direction of military affairs in Tonquin. The part of the credits voted for the current year for the maintenance in Annam of the Tonquin expeditionary corps, including the native troops, will be controlled by the War Office, the Ministry of Marine preserving control of that part appertaining to the local establishment in Tonquin, the Colonial administrative staff, and the Civil service of the Annam protectorate. Take note of this in accounting for your expenses.

PARIS, 16th January.

The session opened on Tuesday. The former bureau of the Chamber re-elected. On Wednesday the Chamber voted, on the demand of Ferry, the order of the day pure and simple on the interpellation caused by the retirement of Campenon.

Parliament has adjourned to the 27th.

Peyron (Minister of Marine and Colonies) and Folix Faure have retired. Lonassan appointed to the Colonies.

HANOI, 17th January.

Telegraph lines to Phu-lang-Thuang, Chu, and Kep have been completed, and are open to official and private messages. A postal service has also been established.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the afternoon of the 28th January. There were present:—

His Excellency the Governor, Sir GEORGE ROBERTSON BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

Hon. Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO, Chief Justice.
Hon. W. H. MARSH, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.
Hon. E. L. O'MALLEY, Attorney-General.
Hon. A. LISTER, Colonial Treasurer.
Hon. J. M. PRICE, Surveyor-General.
Hon. F. STEWART, Registrar-General.
Hon. P. RYRIE.
Hon. W. KESWICK.
Hon. T. JACKSON.
Hon. F. D. SASSOON.
Hon. WONG SHING.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCE.

Several minutes by the GOVERNOR, recommending the passing of sundry small votes for miscellaneous purposes, were read and referred to the Finance Committee.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

Hon. T. JACKSON, pursuant to notice, asked "If it is true that the funds of this colony are at present being spent upon the construction of a fort in the Lyeemoon Pass, covering the proposed mine field, upon which it is intended to mount old 40-pounder guns, which have been obsolete for nearly twenty years, and which would prove utterly useless against modern ordnance." In putting the question, the hon. gentleman said—Your Excellency, recently when we were called upon in this Council to pass a vote towards the cost of the fortifications of this island I had grave misgivings about the sufficiency of the measures then proposed, and my fears were realised when it came to my knowledge within the past ten days that a fort is at present being constructed at the Lyeemoon Pass which is to be armed with 40-pounders mounted on old naval slides. I would require to be possessed of a good deal of that sort of faith which would enable me to believe to be true what I knew to be false if I believed that such a fort would be efficient or was a fit and proper expenditure of our funds. I have heard it stated there is some doubt whether the funds to be expended on that fort are imperial or colonial funds, but considering that many of us, I think I may say all of us, and not only those who are here but many others in the colony, contribute not only to the colonial but also the imperial funds, I equally protest against imperial funds being wasted. An eminent Royal Engineer has stated that insufficient fortifications are worse than no fortifications at all; they are sufficiently strong to invite attack, and not strong enough to resist it. Such, sir, I hold the fortifications now in progress to be, and it appears to me the whole scheme of defence for this most important port will have to be reconsidered. Nothing less than making Hongkong impregnable will be sufficient. It has been said the coaling stations are to be protected in such a manner as that they may be able to resist surprises. I think there can be nothing more foolish. I hold that Hongkong ought to be entirely independent of the Navy. If unhappily we are involved in war with any of the great powers I have no doubt the Navy will find ample work elsewhere than in Hongkong, and I hope we will all be spared the sight of a British Admiral loitering in Hongkong when our commerce on the seas stands in need of protection. I hope the Admiral will be out seeking the enemy, finding him, and hammering him as in days of yore. Providence and the strong right arms of our ancestors have handed down to us in the British empire as it at present exists a noble inheritance, at once the pride and glory of British subjects of every race, and either the admiration or envy of the rest of the world. I hold it is a sacred duty to maintain, defend, and if need be extend this empire, and in insisting upon the proper fortification of Hongkong, and making this gem of the eastern seas a place to which ships may resort for safety, we are doing our part towards this desirable end. Recent events in the Southern Pacific conclusively prove that nobler and more statesmanlike views of imperial policy can be taken by the colonies themselves than by the mother country, where the energies and abilities of statesmen are so much occupied in domestic legislation and party strife, and, where so many of our foremost men appear to be devoted to paddling their own canoes in the troubled waters of English party politics. (Applause).

His EXCELLENCY—Hon. gentlemen, I am sure we all listened with pleasure and interest to the able and eloquent speech of my hon. friend. Before replying to his question, I desire in the first place to take this opportunity of informing the Council that I lost no time in transmitting by telegram to the Secretary of State the vote unanimously passed on the 31st December for the defences. I sent it on the 2nd January. The vote was in these terms:—"This Council now vote unanimously the sum of £55,625 required as the contribution of this colony to the effective defence of Hongkong; it being understood that the armament to be provided by the Imperial Government will be of the best and latest pattern of breech-loading ordnance, capable of resisting attacks by the heaviest modern iron-clads." A few days ago I received the following reply, also by telegram:—"Referring to your telegram of the 2nd January, new guns are being provided at the cost of more than eighty thousand pounds sterling." This is satisfactory, as the amount is more than double the cost (viz., £37,500) of the guns originally proposed for the new forts at Hongkong. With regard to the terms of the hon. gentleman's question, I am unable to say, in his words, if "the funds of this colony are at present being spent upon the construction of a fort in the Lyeemoon pass;" but we can all look upon this, and do look upon it, from an imperial as well as colonial point of view. I have ascertained the military works here are being carried out under the immediate direction of the War Office in England, and it is not known as yet whether the cost of the battery in the Lyeemoon Pass—which will not exceed £1,000—will be set down to imperial funds or to the colonial contribution. However, I think we have a right to inquire, both as citizens of the Empire and residents of Hongkong. The sum in issue is £1,000 only. Of course if it is so desired I will transmit the question of my hon. friend and the remarks with which he prefaced it to the Secretary of State. With respect to the other points of the hon. gentleman's question, I am informed that heavy ordnance will probably be mounted at Lyeemoon Pass as soon as it can be procured, but the primary object of the new work there is to protect the submarine mine field against the attack of armed boats and steam launches, and that for this purpose lighter and rapidly firing guns are indispensable, such as breech-loading 40-pounders, which the military authorities declare are not obsolete or ineffective. There are it appears two objects to be thought of: first, heavy ordnance such as will pierce ironclads, and, secondly, lighter guns and machine guns to be used against armed boats or steam-launches which may attempt to explode the mine fields.

BILLS ADVANCED.

The Bill to amend Ordinance 14 of 1870 was read a second time and committed.

The Bill to amend Ordinance 8 of 1882 was committed.

The Bill to amend Ordinance 7 of 1873 was committed.

The Unclaimed Balances Bill was withdrawn, and another with the same title embodying sundry alterations was introduced.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned until Wednesday next at four o'clock.

YACHT RACE FOR THE DOUGLAS CHALLENGE CUP.

This Ocean Race for yachts was sailed on Wednesday, the 28th January, in a breeze and sea calculated to try the capabilities of the boats to the utmost. The course was the same as last year. Starting from Castle Peak Bay, round the White Rock near Lintin, round a mark-boat off the Lighthouse at Macao, back round the White Rock, to the Macao mark a second time, and back to the starting place in Castle Peak Bay. The entries were:—

Mr. W. H. Forbes' cutter Naomi ..... 30 tons.
Mr. W. H. Ray's cutter Kathleen ..... 30 tons.
Mr. R. W. Breaks' cutter Ariel ..... 14 tons.

Naomi allowed Kathleen ..... 16m. 52secs.
Naomi allowed Ariel ..... 31m. 38secs.
Kathleen allowed Ariel ..... 14m. 44secs.

The yachts had been sent up the river on Tuesday, and the Corinthians who went off in a steam launch to join them on Tuesday night shortly before midnight had not a very cheerful lookout when they left Peddar's Wharf, the rain coming down fast, and the general appearance of the weather altogether being anything but inspiriting.

The clouds lifted, however, during the night, and daybreak found the three boats lying close together in the bay, a cloudy bleak sky, and a fresh breeze from about N. There was considerable time lost in getting under way, but eventually the starter blew the whistle and the boats squared away for the White Rock at 7h. 6m. 13secs. *Kathleen* had a trifle the best of the start, *Naomi* next, and *Ariel* last; but before the White Rock was reached *Naomi* was leading and *Ariel* had run into second place. All three carried jib-headed gaff topsails to the Rock, and *Naomi* and *Ariel* set inner spinnakers after squaring away for the Macao mark, *Kathleen* setting jib-topsail also. *Naomi* continued to drop the other two as the wind increased, *Ariel* running *Kathleen* a good bit, and as the boats opened the channel and the wind and sea began to assert themselves, spinnakers were handed and topsails taken in. Nearing the mark, topmasts were housed in *Ariel* and *Kathleen*, *Naomi* for some reason keeping her stick on and, but all three tacked for the mark rather than run any risks in gybing round it. *Naomi* single-reefed her mainsail, and the others followed suit, and when fairly set to work for the thrash to windward the boats had as much wind as they wanted, and the crews could have done with less salt water on board. *Naomi* headed well up for the White Rock when sheets were trimmed and held on on the port tack, followed by *Ariel*, but *Kathleen* wisely took a hitch in towards the Nine Islands, thereby smoothing the water and cheating the ebb tide somewhat. *Naomi* tacked for the White Rock at about 2 o'clock, but *Ariel* stood on, though considerably to leeward, and suffered in consequence, as she was broadside on to the tide. *Kathleen* fetched the island of Sawchau and then tacked for the rock a good two miles ahead of *Ariel*. The wind lightened as the boats neared the islands and reefs were shaken out and topsails set before rounding the White Rock the second time, but the wind and sea again increased as the boats raced down to the Macao mark, and spinnakers and topsails had to be taken in once more. *Naomi* rounded the Macao mark boat the second time at 5h. 10m. p.m., *Kathleen* following at 5h. 50m., *Ariel* at 6h. 16m. *Naomi* and *Ariel* tacked for the mark as before, but *Kathleen* gybed round without accident. Shortly after rounding, *Naomi* finding the wind and sea increasing, and that she was losing and heeling to it a good bit, got a reef down in her mainsail and stowed her forestaysail, *Kathleen* doing the same, but *Ariel* swaggered along under all plain lowersail in the hope of picking up some of her lost ground. At about six o'clock it began to drizzle, and this, added to the bitter cold North wind, made it anything but comfortable, but the rain never became heavy, and as the crews were by this time pretty well pickled with salt water, perhaps a little fresh water more or less did not trouble them much.

Nearing Lantao the wind lightened, and there was not so much sea, and the boats shook out reefs and set topsails for the last into Castle Peak Bay. *Naomi* tacked for the winning mark at about 9.30 p.m. and rounded it at 10h. 1m. 20secs. Her owner and his companion, wishing to get to Hongkong as soon as possible, transhipped to the launch, and anchored the *Naomi* as a mark for the other two boats, according to arrangement made before starting, and the mark lights were transferred from the launch and hoisted at *Naomi's* mast-head. *Kathleen* was made out about 10h. 15m. and arrived at the *Naomi* at 10h. 45m. 40secs. *Ariel* got into Castle Peak Bay about 11 o'clock, but after tacking about for some time without being able to find the *Naomi*, bore up at about midnight for home, getting to her moorings at 5 o'clock in the morning. *Naomi* and *Kathleen* saw nothing of her, although the time-keeper was on deck looking for her until past midnight, and the chances are that she did not go far enough up the bay, her crew supposing that the others had waited for her until well after her time allowance had expired and then left for Hongkong. From what we could learn, however, it is probable that if she had been able to have picked up the lights she would have rounded at about 11.30 p.m.

The *Naomi* is thus the winner of the Cup for this season, and Mr. Forbes has again the honour of being the holder, and unless some enterprising yachtsman builds a yacht somewhere near the size and power of *Naomi* the Cup will doubtless go to Mr. Forbes's sideboard for good and all next year, for although *Kathleen* and *Ariel* made a gallant fight for it, there can be no doubt whatever that they are both out-classed, and under anything like similar conditions as in this last race they have no chance against *Naomi*.

CRICKET IN HONGKONG.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS v. THE WORLD (RETUEN).

Two fairly even teams were arranged to represent the above sides, on Friday and Saturday last, and a good match resulted, victory falling to the "Schools" by 19 runs only, on the first innings. The weather was sunny, and the pitch excellent, the proper requisites for good cricket.

The "P. S." won the toss and selected innings, sending D'Aeth and Bird to the wickets against the bowling of Major Ward and Plumbe. Bird was well caught at leg by a coolie, off the second over, when Druitt came in and at once proceeded to score by hitting a screw up the Parade Ground. Runs now came fast from both batsmen, and Wilson had to take up the bowling, a successful change, resulting in D'Aeth falling to a smart catch in the slips by Major Ward, for a well hit 33. (2 for 64.) Capt. Maturin then put together seven singles and a six, before being bowled (2 for 99), and he was followed by Jarrett, who at once began to score freely, putting on 23 runs out of 27 while he was in. Major Ward also secured him (4 for 126), and Danglish followed. Druitt, who had been playing in his usual good form, now succumbed to a combination of Plumbe and Wilson, for 61 (5 for 147). The remainder added but little to the score, but Danglish increased his individual contribution to 21, when he was bowled by the Major for 21 (7 for 169), and the innings finally closed for 183.

Major Ward bowled well throughout and secured 5 wickets for 61 runs, Wilson taking the remaining 5 for 57 runs.

For "The World" Major Ward and Hare first appeared at the wickets, to the bowling of Druitt and Jarrett, and at the close of the first day 25 runs were on the telegraph, for the loss of no wickets. On resuming, the Major was soon run out, but Hare continued to score until taken by Bird in the slips for 25. (3 for 39). Coxon and Dobson then got together and made a long stand, the latter hitting freely all round in his old form. After 16 had resulted from one over of D'Aeth's and 110 had appeared on the board, a change of attack was resolved on, and the Secretary appeared with his insinuating grubs This change had the effect of at once stopping the scoring and in the fourth over two wickets fell, Dobson being caught by mid off for a hard hit innings of 60 (including a seven and two fives and only three singles), and Wilson being bowled second ball (4 and 5 for 139). At 145 Coxon was bowled by Druitt for a careful and good innings of 38 (6 for 145), and the remainder fell for small scores aggregating 164.

Druitt bowled throughout in an untiring way and secured 4 wickets for 64 runs, D'Aeth 1 for 46, and Foss 4 for 22.

With scarcely a chance of concluding the match, the "Public Schools" opened their second innings at 3.45 p.m., and at 5 p.m. were all out for 120, D'Aeth again hitting hard and well for 62, and Druitt and Capt. Maturin each placing 19 to their account.

Wilson bowled well, securing 8 wickets for 68 runs, Major Ward 1 for 43, and Plumbe 1 for 5. "The World" then sent Messrs. Coxon and Stuart to open the ball, but both soon fell to 'tiers from Jarrett, "the bowler of the century," (2 for 4) and he followed up this success by disposing of Dobson, Stokes, and Plumbe in quick succession. (5 for 31). Hare made the only stand, putting on 18 in good form, and the innings closed at gunfire with 5 wickets down for 34, leaving "The World" 106 to make for the last 5 wickets, before they could win.

Jarrett obtained 5 wickets for 24 runs, while none fell to Druitt's lot, though his bowling was exceedingly straight and hard to get away.

Danglish caught Dobson capitally, but the fielding altogether was far from smart.

The Band of The Buffs played on Saturday afternoon, by kind permission of Colonel Graves and the Officers of the regiment, and added much to the spectators' enjoyment.

The following is the full score:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
G. G. H. D'Aeth, (Harrow) c Ward, b Wilson	33	c Grimble, b Plumbe	62
S. G. Bird, (Marlboro') c sub, b Ward	0	b Ward	5
E. Druitt, (Cheltenham) c Plumbe b Wilson	61	c and b Wilson	19
Capt. Maturin, (Rugby) b Ward	14	b Wilson	10
H. M. D. Jarrett, (Harrow) b Ward	23	b Wilson	0
G. V. Danglish, (Harrow) b Ward	21	b Wilson	0
Capt. Gordon, Harrow) b, Wilson	5	c sub, b Wilson	3
C. P. Lloyd, (Shrewsbury) b Wilson	0	b Wilson	0
C. E. Holcombe, (Wellington) low, b Wilson	4	not out	9
H. Foss, (Marlboro') not out	8	c Coxon, b Wilson	0
N. H. Vertun, (Clifton) N.W., b Ward	0	b Wilson	1
Byes 3, 1b 2, w 1, no ball	9	byes 2, wides 2	4
	183		120

THE WORLD.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Major Ward, run out	9		
F. S. G. Hare, c Bird, b D'Aeth	25	b 4, out	18
J. H. Plumbe, b Druitt	2	c Lloyd, b Jarrett	5
C. S. Coxon, b Druitt	38	c and b Jarrett	0
W. H. Dobson, c Danglish, b Foss	60	c Danglish, b Jarrett	8
F. H. G. Wilson, b Foss	0		
C. U. Stuart, b Foss	3	c D'Aeth, b Jarrett	3
H. H. Taylor, c and b Foss	0		
G. Grimble, b Druitt	3		
A. P. Stokes, c and b Druitt	2	st. Foss, b Jarrett	6
E. C. Parry, not out	0	not out	0
Byes 7, leg bye 1, wides 3	11		
	154		54

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

First Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Major Ward.	141	61	6	5	0
Plumbe	80	56	2	0	1
Wilson	105	57	3	5	0
Second Innings.					
Major Ward.	75	43	4	1	2
Plumbe	15	5	1	1	—
Wilson	94	33	3	8	—

THE WORLD.

First Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Druitt	157	64	9	4	2
Jarrett	25	6	2	0	1
D'Aeth	45	46	6	1	—
H. Foss	59	22	2	4	—
Lloyd	15	15	2	—	—
Second Innings.					
Druitt	35	10	3	—	—
Jarrett	35	24	1	5	—

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE DIOCESAN HOME.

The distribution of prizes to the children at the above institution who have distinguished themselves in their schoolwork during the past year took place in the schoolroom on the 30th January. The Very Rev. Bishop Burdon presided, and there was a considerable attendance of ladies and gentlemen interested in the establishment.

The Bishop, before proceeding to distribute the prizes, addressed some remarks to those present, whom he thanked for their attendance, which was an encouragement not only to the children, but to those who taught them. He might also say that Mr. and Mrs. Pistoy would also be glad if there were any who could spare time to visit them during the year. As they were aware the class that institution accommodated were half caste children, an important class whom it was sometimes very difficult to reach, but for whom they were bound to endeavour to provide some moral training and education. But for such an institution as this they would be left to their Chinese friends, and with them they would receive but little moral training or education. The school also afforded the opportunity of receiving some English children. There were some now in the school, and he believed that some of their visitors used to be members of the school, so that it was evidently of benefit to others than the half caste children. The establishment was for boys, girls being received as day scholars, and some boys also in the same way. He felt there was another institution which they were bound to have in time, and he should be thankful if means could be raised to provide it, and that was a similar establishment for the accommodation of girls. In China the girls had always to go to the wall to make way for the boys, and that was what appeared to be the case with this institution. The building was erected during the bishopric of Bishop Smith for the education of Chinese girls, and for training them to become Christian helpers. Through deficient management alone that school got into a bad way, and the matter was considered, with the result that it was thrown open to half caste children of both sexes, or to children of Europeans who were without means of helping themselves. When he (the speaker) arrived in the colony he found the school being used for boys and girls, but the building was ill suited to accommodate both sexes, and he was exceedingly anxious to get it back to its original use. That was not deemed advisable, but it was decided that it should be either for girls or boys only, and as there were more boys than girls there, the girls were allowed to drop off. There were many girls of that class in the colony, and nothing was being done for them by the Protestant bodies in this colony as a class. This was a great want, and he thought if an effort were made a good deal could be done to provide for it. Institutions of that kind wanted such efforts to start them, but afterwards they became almost self supporting. This institution was started in the first instance by subscriptions from friends, who provided enough for the building, and now, through effective management and good teaching, the children paid a considerable part of what was required for the support of the institution. During the past year over $4,000 had been paid in fees alone, and about $1,000 was all that was required in addition for the support of the school. St. Paul's College was started in the same way, but now it had got into such a condition that he hoped it would be almost self supporting in a few years. The work of this school for the past year had been very satisfactory, and though the number in attendance had been reduced from 68 to 53, he preferred it so, as he considered it was sufficient for the teaching power they had, and it was no use going beyond their strength. They had no means for anything more than one teacher at the head and an assistant. The number of boarders was 35, and of day scholars 18. The educational progress was also very satisfactory, as out of the 35 who had been presented for examination, all passed but one, and that one only failed by one mark in one subject (Applause). Unfortunately, owing to children coming late in the year and other causes, more than that number could not be presented, as they had not made up the required 200 attend dances. The result showed that there had been a good deal of careful training and conscientious teaching, and the amount of grant earned was much larger than last year, when the number who passed was only 21. Some of their boys had obtained good situations during the past year. Two had entered the service of the Dock Company, one was taken by the English Consul at Canton, one by the Submarine Telegraph Company, and one had been selected to go to Tientsin as interpreter to Li Hung-chang. That showed they had the material out of which a good deal could be made if they had only the means to work it thoroughly. He wished it to be understood that that was a distinctly Christian school where religious education according to the principles of the Church of England was imparted, and efforts were made to induce all the pupils to become Christians. In one case where a child had been baptised where the mother, a Chinawoman, and the child had both been willing that the ceremony should be performed, the European friend had raised a very strong protest against it. He wished it to be understood that though such a thing as compulsion was of course contrary to their ideas altogether, at the same time their influence was brought to bear upon all children received there to induce them to become Christians. The amount of grant earned by the school this year was $370. The deficiency between what they earned and their requirements was owing to the fact that not sufficient was asked for any boy to pay the full cost of his maintenance and education; some were received at less than the recognised rate, according to their circumstances, and others were received gratuitously. He should like to see some interest taken in the school, because the community must remember that the children were thrown upon them, and they were responsible for them, and he should also like to see a similar institution for girls. He had so many schemes on foot, and had to beg so often, that he was afraid he should soon be taken for an incorrigible beggar, but he thought with all the material wealth there was in this colony it should not be difficult to carry this out. He was thankful to see that the prizes had been subscribed for by friends, so that they had not had to come out of the general funds of the school. The prizes were given, not according to any special examination, but according to the number of marks earned during the year. There were five classes, and two prizes were given in each class.

His Lordship then proceeded to distribute the prizes, after which he addressed some words of advice to the children. He hoped they would enjoy themselves during their holidays, which would extend to Monday the 2nd March.

The following is the prize list and the report:—

FIRST CLASS.

1st, Hung Tsin, silver watch, presented by Hon. W. Keswick; 2nd, W. H. Howard, Motley's "Dutch Republic," presented by Mr. H. W. Davis.

SECOND CLASS.

1st, Tik Hung Shan, Cassell's "Franco-German War," presented by Hon. E. L. O'Malley; 2nd, Tik Yam Shan, "Within Sea-Walls," presented by Mr. D. R. Crawford.

THIRD CLASS.

1st, G. Bunker, "International Atlas," presented by Mr. W. H. Forbes; 2nd, H. W. Lapsley, "Feathers and Fur," presented by Mr. A. Seth.

FOURTH CLASS.

1st, U Chan-ping, "Mutiny of the Albatross," presented by Mr. C. P. Chator; 2nd, B. Lapsley, "Little People."

FIFTH CLASS.

1st, T. Gifford, "Stories Margie told;" 2nd, Ng Nam Fuk, "Lion and Tiger."

SPECIAL PRIZES.

For Euclid and Arithmetic; C. W. Diercks, Cassell's "Popular Educator," presented by Mr. A. P. McEwen; for Euclid, F. Southey, Box of Compasses; for Music, N. Orley, "Spindle Stories;" for Needlework, E. Orley, "Little Wide Awake;" for Special Good Conduct, Kong Tsang Zan, "Universal Education," presented by Mr. G. Sharp; Loung Ming, "Pretty Pictures."

REPORT.

During the year 183 there were 39 boys as boarders, 20 boys as day-scholars and 9 girls as day-scholars, making in all 68, the same total as in 1883. The average attendance has, however, risen from 36.7 to 45.2.

Thirty-three were examined by H.M.'s Inspector in December, 32 passed, or nearly 97 per cent. The other boy only failed in dictation by having three mistakes instead of two. Three boys also passed in Euclid, which is an extra subject. It is intended this year to introduce Physical Geography and Physiology as extra subjects. The Government grant-in-aid will be more than $120 in excess of the previous year, or an increase of 70 per cent. This is partly owing to the improved attendance.

Two boys left for employment in the offices of the Dock Companies, one boy is in the English Consulate at Canton, another entered the submarine Telegraph Office, and another was for a time an interpreter in a lawyer's office and was then selected with some boys from the Government Central School to go to Tientsin and study medicine in the Hospital patronised by the Viceroy Li Hung-chang.

Five boys with their parents' permission, were baptized at St. John's Cathedral, after receiving the necessary instruction from Mr. Jennings: some others are being prepared.

At present the numbers are 35 boarders, 18 day-scholars, or a total of 53.

$4,152 were collected as school fees last year. Three boarders and two day-scholars do not pay any fees; Eight boarders and three day-scholars paid only reduced fees, their friends not being able to do more. This deficiency is made up by donations and subscriptions.

The prizes are awarded to those scholars who have been most uniformly diligent as evidenced by the marks they gained in the various subjects during the year.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the board of directors to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the office of the Company to-morrow at 3 p.m.:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the usual statement of accounts for the half-year ending 31st December last.

After paying running expenses, salaries, premia of insurance, repairs (with the exception of $15,000 mentioned below), gratuity voted to the family of the late Secretary, and all other outgoings, there remains, including $31,336.32 brought forward from last account, the sum of $14,107.43 at credit of profit and loss account. From this sum, the directors recommend that $36,000, or 6 per cent. on the capital, be paid as dividend for the half-year, that $203.45 be placed at credit of depreciation fund, and that $2,750 be appropriated as directors and auditors' fees, leaving a balance of $4,593.98 to be carried forward to new account.

The falling off from the net earnings of steamers as compared with those for the same period in 1883 is to be accounted for partly by the general dullness of trade which has prevailed during the past six months, but principally by the fact that during July and August the company was contending with opposition on both the Canton and Macao lines.

The steamer *Zophyr* has been disposed of, and the loss on her re-sale $7,522.45 has been carried to the debit of the depreciation fund.

The cost of repairs and additions to the *Kinshiang* has been greater than was anticipated at the date of the last report, the expenditure under this heading being $69,051.55. Of this amount, the sum of $15,000 has been added to the book value of the steamer, and the balance $54,051.55 charged to profit and loss account.

All the company's steamers are now in good order throughout.

The retiring auditors, Messrs. L. Hanschild and A. O'D. Gourdin, offer themselves for re-election.

W. KESWICK, Chairman.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1885.

THE CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF THE COLONY.

The returns connected with the superior and subordinate courts of the colony for the year 1884 are published in Saturday's *Gazette*. The following is the report of the Registrar of the Supreme Court:—

As the December sessions are now closed I have the honour to forward herewith the Criminal Statistics for the year 1884.

From these returns it will be seen that the total number of prisoners dealt with last year was 101
In 1883 the total was 126
and in 1882 187

Of those tried in 1884,

There were convicted	65
Acquitted	10
and the prosecution was abandoned as regards	26
	101

The corresponding numbers for 1883, were:—

Convicted	70
Acquitted	23
Charges abandoned	33

In the year under review there were more cases of offences against the person than in 1883, but fewer offences against property.

In 1884 there was one case of murder in which the two accused were acquitted, and one case of manslaughter which also ended in the acquittal of the prisoner.

Of other offences against the person there were in 1884 five cases of shooting or wounding with intent to murder, and three cases of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

In 1883 there was one case of murder, one of manslaughter, no case of attempt to murder, and three only of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

There were no cases of arson, kidnapping, stealing or selling children, or of purchasing or detaining women for the purpose of prostitution. One case of bringing a female into the colony for the purpose of prostitution resulted in the acquittal of the two accused.

Of the various forms of larceny there were twenty-four cases in 1884, compared with fifty-two in 1883.

Of robbery with violence there were seven cases in 1884 and only one in 1883.

The other cases call for no special mention.

The returns of the Police Magistrate's Court show that the number of cases which came before the court was 14,065, and the number of prisoners 15,935, of whom 14,517 were males and 1,418 females. These figures show an increase on those for 1883, when the total number of cases was 10,653, and the number of persons 12,104.

The Coroner's returns show that there were 144 Coroner's cases last year as against 161 in 1883.

EVENTS IN NORTH FORMOSA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

TAMSUI, 21st December.

La Galissonnière arrived either late last night or early this morning. H.M.S. *Champion* appeared off the port at 10 a.m. During the afternoon another French vessel turned up, making six French ships in all. We can only make out *La Galissonnière* and *Triomphante*, the names of the other vessels are unkown.

TAMSUI, 22nd December.

H.M.S. *Champion* left this morning for Anping. A few private letters were delivered to Consul Frater, and letters and stores to the *Cockchafer*; and, we hear, the Customs people received stores, likewise the Consul; but the remainder of the British community had to go without again, strict orders being given not to deliver anything to us in the shape of letters or stores.

Is there any use in making it public? It would appear not. There can be no harm, however, in recording that since the commencement of the blockade, just two months ago, many of us have been obliged to deprive ourselves of many necessaries, and to put ourselves on half and three-quarter allowance, saving only a few things to tide over Christmas with. We have been living in the hope that the French would allow, at this season of the year at least, stores to be landed, even if they continued to veto the delivery of mails, but it seems they will not. So we poor merchants and others must now go on for another month, perhaps six months—who knows!—without any addition to our creature comforts! We have had to beg a little beer here, sherry there, flour and biscuits, mustard and pepper, salt, etc., from the Naval officers and other privileged individuals, but in a week or two we shall be as badly off for everything as before. All the foreign officials here are well off, as the supplies for them by the *Champion* have been landed, but the poor merchants must be contented with the crumbs that they can gather from the tables of lucky individuals whom "blocus effectif" does not affect. In the south of the island matters are not in this state, the blockade not being "effectif" there, it would appear. In fact, we understand that the news brought on by the *Champion* is to the effect that for many days not a French vessel had been sighted off Anping or Takao. If this is true—and we believe it is—the blockade has virtually been "raised." Let alone the absence of stores, we are now without seven (7) European mails. What can it possibly matter to the French Admiral whether we get European and American mails or not? but to us—who have friends in England and business relations with both countries—it is of the greatest importance.

Such communications of a private and business nature, coming from distant countries, cannot possibly contain matter that would assist Chinese officials at all. It is utterly impossible not to grumble about the stoppage of mails, and at this season of the year especially, about the non-delivery of our Christmas stores and other things kept back from us since the 23rd of October last, the date of the establishment of the blockade. It will be remembered that we had barely 24 hours' notice given to us Tamsuiites, although the news was known in Hongkong and Amoy a day or two previous to the issuing of the proclamation here. Had we received a week or two's notice it would have been very different, or were a British merchant vessel allowed to take away our goods, produce, valuables, &c., our position would not be so unfortunate. There would be no inducement for any of us to stop here, especially if the capture of Tamsui and the re-opening of the port is to be delayed for months more. We might just as well clear out with our moveable properties of all kinds, leaving our homes in charge of Chinese, as we have been compelled to do at Twatutia, or to the care of our French neighbours, as we have been forced to do at Kelung. We feel sure that they would protect our properties, and hand them over again when troubles were over in Formosa, and in the event of their delaying to take Tamsui for the next how many months, why, then we had better entrust our houses and godowns to the care of our Chinese *employés* but under the protection of the Chinese officials, who have shown unmistakeably, since the bombardment of Kelung, that foreign properties at Twatutia and Hubei have been cared for by them although the enemy had landed at Kelung and had knocked very loudly at the door of Tamsui. Under ordinary circumstances foreign merchants would no doubt wish to remain at their posts, and to go on trading peacefully and quietly, but under present circumstances there can be no fun or profit in remaining, and we doubt if any one would care to remain to see the end of this long game of reprisals, said to be just short of actual war.

The following circular was sent round to-day to the community:—

Copy.

H.B.M.'s Consulate,
TAMSUI, 22nd December, 1884.

The undersigned has been requested by the Chinese Authorities to warn foreigners not to visit the Downs.

(Signed) A. FRATER,
Officiating Consul.

There is no doubt that the six men-of-war outside have caused some excitement in the camp here, and the soldiers on the Downs may readily be excused for being a little more exercised than usual. Every time a British man-of-war comes to Tamsui suspicion arises in the breasts of the Chinese soldiers that the English are in league with the French. They see the English Commander's boat visit the French Admiral's ship; they note the communication passing between the *Cockchafer* and the *Champion*, &c., and cannot make it all out. The Chinese officers, knowing better, explain the matter to the troops, and all passes off quietly, but a suspicion lurks in their minds nevertheless that all is not quite square. It is perfectly wonderful how quiet and inoffensive the Chinese *soldiers* have been from the very commencement of the troubles here.

TAMSUI, 23rd December.

After the *Champion* left yesterday morning, a yarn went the rounds that a French officer had informed an English officer that a French ship "had only a day or two ago sighted in the Formosa Channel three Chinese cruisers." This was news indeed!

It is reported also that the friends of the French officer killed on the 8th of October last, when the French landed at Tamsui, had written or telegraphed out to request the British Consul to endeavour to recover the body. Let us hope that he will succeed! There are only five French ships now outside.

Communication with the mainland by junks seems to be pretty regular between that and Taiwanfoo, and we learn with envy that stores and mails were landed ex *Champion* at Taiwanfoo on her way up. What lucky mortals the Anpingites are!

Our regatta arrangements are progressing favourably; the programme looks well considering everything.

Every one is death on currants and raisins, citron and almonds. Amateur Soyers are mugging up cookery books, for we are bound to have Christmas puddings and mince-pies at any rate.

The story about Kimpaoli seems to be this. A boat's crew from one of the French ships was either capsized in Mason Bay, or the men landed and were killed by the Chinese. To punish the Kimpaoli people, a gunboat was despatched from Kelung and the place was destroyed, the noise of firing in that quarter being thus accounted for. There are various stories flying about, one of them being that there is no truth at all in this report!

Apropos of mails, what a genius the man must have been who despatched his budget of letters in a box marked "Baking Powder," and which came duly to hand. It is said that General Liu Ming-chuan has offered Tls. 200 to any one who will find and produce the body of the French officer killed on the 8th of October; the old warrior, it seems, is a man with a heart "tender and true."

There was a movement to-day amongst the French shipping outside. The *Triomphante* was seen to change her position in the afternoon, taking up a berth not far from the entrance of a small stream which winds its way between the first and second downs and runs into the sea to the north of the Tamsui River. The movements of the *Triomphante* and of one or two other vessels appeared ominous in the opinion of certain oracular authorities, but nothing came of it.

Training or rather practising for the Regatta has been going on vigorously for some days, blue jackets stretching the sinews of their brawny arms, and redoubtable stokers, hailing from the West countrie, outvying them in their exertions, whilst all the old native gigmen are brushing themselves up, endeavouring to show that although steam launches have of late years somewhat interfered with their "pidgin," they can, when called upon, come up to the scratch.

TAMSUI, 24th December.

Ships outside appear again to be getting into position. It is time to do something, but we fear nothing can be done to-day, as it is blowing too strong from the north-east to permit of the landing of troops. Five or six boats are out sailing in the river; we shall have a good show on the 26th if the wind is as favourable then as it is to-day. One of the boats capsized this afternoon with three Customs officers.

TAMSUI, 25th December.

A regular wintry day, very cold, and blowing strong with lots of rain. Notwithstanding the blockade there was no lack of good cheer; the tables groaned under the weight of huge pieces of beef, of lordly turkeys, fatted capons, and the like, and the home-made puddings, pies, and cakes were a success. For the time all our blocus troubles were forgotten.

A merry Xmas was spent by all afloat and ashore, And it was rumoured next day that the heads of some were sore!

TAMSUI, 26th December.

Regatta postponed till the 29th, much to the satisfaction of those who entered into last night's fun and jollity with zest and "spirit." Nothing has occurred to-day worthy of note.

TAMSUI, 27th December.

Fine weather again. Five French ships outside. A courier arrived from Taiwanfoo in the afternoon with one or two coast letters, but no foreign mail letters. A big French iron-clad arrived towards

dergoing improvement day by day. If the movement is fostered, in 3 or 4 years China will be undergoing transformation from a non-combatant into a military power.

The ice has bridged the river from Taku to where the Chinese suburb commences, and what is remaining open will soon be closed. Christmas has come and gone, and we have enjoyed this peaceful festival forgetting for the moment that the horizon is crowded and that Mars may soon reign more sovereign than ever.

During all this suspension our small place is going ahead in civilization: the two first telephone lines have been constructed by the Chinese Telegraph Administration for some enterprising firms here, and it remains to be seen if our Celestial friends will take the hint. I should say that before the Chinese can commence to benefit by Graham Bell's beautiful invention, it will be necessary for them to learn to shut their doors, as otherwise, all the street noise will be telephoned, and sure it is that no addition in this respect is desirable.

Our winter amusements are, thanks to numerous committees, flourishing. *Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis*. The old venerable custom to hasten from door to door to wish all lady friends a happy new year has this time been partly abandoned and was superseded by a grand levée on our skating rink, where sport was going on briskly to the strains of the viceroyal band, whose members on this occasion had to compete with their German confrères from the *Nautilus*. Tientsin seems in fact to be fond of new things, to-night the married men will have to show in the presence of their better halves that they are able to take it up with our bachelors in bowling. About the result of this important battle and still more serious things I shall inform you in my next letter.—*Courier* Correspondent.

HANKOW.

The *Courier* learns from Hankow that the people at Wuchang are very insulting to foreigners now. A few days ago a resident of Hankow, accompanied by a friend, went across to Wuchang to see the place, but they were obliged to return because they were stoned and hooted at by crowds.

CHI-NAN FU.

13th January.

I regret to announce the death at his episcopal residence in this city on the 12th January, from paralysis, of the Right Rev. Bishop Eligo Cosi, of the Order of Friars Minors, Vicar Apostolic of the Province of Shantung, over which part of China he had exercised spiritual jurisdiction for a quarter of a century, having been previously a missionary priest for ten years. The deceased prelate had been in Europe in 1869-1870 to attend the Vatican Council held at Rome under Pope Pius IX. during those years, and also in 1881, when he visited Paris for an operation for for cataract in his eyes. He returned to China in December, 1883, having recovered his sight sufficiently to perform the services of his sacred office, but in shattered health. He travelled from Chefoo through the Western portion of Shantung to Chi-nan Fu during the rigorous winter of 1883-84, administering the sacrament of confirmation in the numerous villages and towns where Christians resided, and reached his residence shortly before Easter, 1884; when, worn out with fatigue, he was seized with an attack of paralysis, under which he lingered till his death. He expired surrounded by the Catholic clergy of the city, and after having received the consolations of the sacrament administered at the point of death. His memory will be long cherished amongst the Catholics of North-China, both for his religious zeal and piety, and for his scientific and learned accomplishments. He was the inventor of a phonetic method of writing the Chinese language which is extensively used in correspondence between Chinese Catholics in North-China, and for printing books of devotion and Scripture history and the translation of the sacred text of the Bible for the use of the faithful. This phonetic method of expressing Chinese characters is now being applied to telegraphy; being more easy to use and involving less time than the present mode of transmitting messages in Chinese does. May he rest in peace.—*N. C. Herald* Correspondent.

JAPAN.

NAGASAKI.

We regret having to record another death in the ranks of the Catholic Missionaries in Japan. Monseigneur J. Lancaigne, Bishop of Apollonia and Administrator of the Southern Japan Catholic Mission, died from the effects of a serious attack of erysipelas, at Osaka, on the 19th January, after an illness of two and a half months, at the early age of 47. Telegraphic news of his decease was received at the Nagasaki Mission shortly after it occurred and a requiem mass was celebrated in the Cathedral the following morning, to which all were invited. Deceased was a native of Barbes (France), and after studying in the Foreign Mission Seminary in Paris, he came out to Japan in 1863. In 1873 he was appointed Bishop of Apollonia, and was formally consecrated in the Nagasaki Church on the 24th February, 1874. For six years subsequent to his consecration he was in charge of Catholic affairs in Kiu-shiu, after which he removed to the Hiogo-Osaka station, and the late Bishop Petitjean took up his permanent residence here. In August last he came to Nagasaki, and remained until after the death and burial of Bishop Petitjean, in October. He was taken sick the day he returned to Osaka, and never again rose from his bed. Deceased was highly esteemed for his many good and virtuous qualities by all who knew him, and his loss will be greatly regretted amongst both natives and foreigners.—*Nagasaki Express.*

YOKOHAMA.

A meeting of the leading Japanese merchants of Yokohama was held in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms on the 16th ult., when it was resolved to address a letter to President Arthur, in the name of the entire population of Yokohama, thanking him for the kindness shown by General Foote, United States Minister in Korea, to Mrs. Honda and her children, who were subjected to the most cruel treatment at the hands of the Chinese, during the recent disturbance in Sŏul. The address was to have been despatched by the *City of Rio de Janeiro.*—*Japan Mail.*

KOBE.

Mr. W. S. Aston, H.B.M.'s Consul-General for Korea, arrived at Kobe on the 19th January, in the steamer *Omi-maru*. It will be a matter for much regret to Mr. Aston's many sincere well wishers that his health has suffered materially in the abominable country, where the exigencies of H. M.'s service compelled him to reside lately, but no doubt the more genial climate of Japan may be depended upon to restore Mr. Aston to the sphere of duty from which he would be so greatly missed. We are informed that Count Inouye kindly placed the *Omi-maru* at Mr. Aston's disposal to take him from Shimonoseki to Kobe, a thoughtful and generous act that British subjects in Japan should bear in remembrance whenever the merits or demerits of the Foreign Minister are called into question.—*Hiogo News.*

THE PHILIPPINES.

ILOILO.

The sugar growers of the Philippines are much concerned with reference to the proposed commercial treaty between Spain and the United States, which, if it comes into operation, will place Cuban sugar at a much greater advantage in the markets of the United States than Philippine sugar. In connection with this question Mr. F. Luchsinger, the head of the firm of Luchsinger & Co., of Iloilo, who is at present in Madrid, has addressed a memorial to the Spanish Government in which some interesting details are given of the sugar trade of the Philippines. In 1869 the production was 1,101,081 piculs; in 1883 it had reached 3,403,499 piculs. The increase was especially great in the province of Iloilo, being from 240,000 piculs to 1,518,341 piculs. The export in 1883 was as follows:—To England, 859,376 piculs; the United States, 2,369,547 piculs; China, 50,240 piculs; the Continent of Europe, principally Spain, 124,333 piculs. The total value, at $4.50 per picul, would amount to $15,315,000. The import of sugar into the United States in 1883 was as follows:—From the Spanish West Indies, 471,957 tons; from the Philippines, 109,081 tons; from Brazil, 91,343 tons; from Demerara, 59,614 tons; from the British, French, and Dutch possessions, St. Domingo, and Central America, 125,683 tons; from Europe, 45,889 tons; from various other parts, 20,909 tons; total, 924,476 tons. The amount produced in the United States themselves was 142,298 tons, but the crop that year was a short one, the average being 225,000, which would reduce the import to some 850,000 tons.

COCHIN-CHINA.

SAIGON.

At a recent meeting of the Saigon Colonial Council it was decided to establish a subsidised line between Saigon and Manila, and that the service should be let by tender.

The Saigon papers received by the French mail contain further particulars with reference to the attack on the military post at Sambor, in Cambodia. It is said that the resident population is everywhere quiet and well disposed, displaying no sympathy with the rebels. The latter have been put to flight by the forces sent against them. The Governor of Saigon has gone to the scene of the disturbance.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,
$22 ....Per dozen Quarts.
$23 ....Per 2 dozen Pints.
Superior CLARETS, from FISCHER & SAHN.
VINTAGES, 1869 to 1878, from $10 to $24 per dozen Quarts.
POUILLAC MONDON, $6 per doz. Quarts. $6½ per doz. Pints.
R. W. RANDON & Co.'s * BRANDY, $5 per dozen Quarts.
VIENNA EXPORT BEER, from ANTON DREHER.
$9½ ....Per 4 dozen Quarts.
$10½ ....Per 6 dozen Pints.
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1884. [23

FOR SALE.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
754 Piculs SANDALWOOD.
3,954 „ FIREWOOD.
86 „ MANGROVE BARK.
Ex S. S. "CRUSADER" FROM SANDAKAN.
Apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents S. S. *Crusader*.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1885. [184

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, "MONOPOLE" AND "MONOPOLE SEC" (DRY).
CARLOWITZ & Co., Sole Agents;
HEIDSIECK & Co., REIMS.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [1240

FOR SALE.

A BORROUGHES & WATT'S SOLID MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE; Complete with Cues, Pool, Pyramid, &c., Balls, Marking Board, Rests, Extra Cloth, &c., &c.
Just arrived Per "GLENFALLOCH."
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1884. [49

FOR SALE.

KOPP'S HOTEL ON KULANGSEU, AMOY.
WITH OR WITHOUT INVENTORY.
For Particulars, apply to the PROPRIETRESS, MRS. E. KOPP.
Amoy, 5th January, 1885. [125

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1880, WHITE SEAL.
$19 ....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$20 ....per case of 2 dozen pints.
GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
$24........per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LAROSE.
$12........per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PONTET CANET.
$9.50 ....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7.50 ....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50 ....per case of 2 dozen pints.
LORMONT.
$5........per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6........per case of 2 dozen pints.
ALSO
CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [18

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALES and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [19

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The Contents of the Appendix are too many to enumerate in an Advertisement, but include—
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Great Britain, Nanking, 1842
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France, Tientsin, 1851
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A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 24th January, 1885.

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Hongkong, 24th January, 1885. [238

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THE U.S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF NEW YORK," will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 10th February, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

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Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 9th Feb., Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
F. E. FOSTER, Agent.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1884.

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NOTICE.

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THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "TASMANIA," Captain C. G. Perrins, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON viâ BOMBAY AND SUEZ CANAL on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, at FOUR P.M.

Cargo will be received on board until TEN A.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until TEN A.M., on the day of sailing.

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For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

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N.B.—This steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong 23rd January, 1885.

NOTICE.

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Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 9th February, 1885. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1885.

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Hongkong, January, 1867. [20

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N.B.—ADVERTISING SOLICITED for all Newspapers published on the Pacific Coast, the Sandwich Islands, Polynesia, Mexican Ports, Panama, Valparaiso, Japan, China, New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, the Eastern States, and Europe. Files of nearly every Newspaper published on the Pacific Coast are kept constantly on hand, and all Advertisers are allowed free access to them during business hours.
The "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" is kept on file at the Office of L. P. FISHER, who is authorised to receive Advertisements.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Indo-China steamship *Wingsang*, with the Indian mail, left Singapore on the morning of the 30th January, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 5th February.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 10th January, and is due here on or about the 11th February.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
The Glen Line steamer *Glenfinlas* left Singapore on the 27th January, and may be expected here on or about the 3rd February.
The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Agamemnon* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 30th ult., and is due here on or about the 5th inst.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

Attention is invited to the following particulars on the subject of Local Delivery:—
LOCAL DELIVERY.—No delivery is attempted on board Ship, at the Peak, Kowloon, Aberdeen, &c., nor at any private house (even though named in the address) when there is a place of business nearer, at which delivery can be effected (Postal Guide, par. 159).
The above Regulation is not new, but has been the invariable rule of the Post Office for many years. Considerable efforts have been made to secure its being generally understood. To prevent, however, if possible, any further disappointment in the matter, it will appear permanently on the Mail Lists issued twice every day from the *Daily Press* Office.

The Postal Guide for 1885, revised to date, will be found in the *Daily Press* Directory, p. 393 large edition, p. 657 small edition. This is the only authorized complete Summary of Postal information published in Hongkong.

☞ The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.
For Saigon.—Per *Hampshire*, to-day, the 3rd inst., at 11.30 A.M.
For Manila.—Per *Zafiro*, on Thursday, the 5th inst. at 4.30 P.M.
For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, & Adelaide.—Per *Guthrie*, on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 3.30 P.M.
For Saigon.—Per *Propontis*, on Tuesday, the 10th inst. at 4.30 P.M.
For Saigon.—Per *Iphigenia*, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 5.00 P.M.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.
THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the British Contract Packet:—
Day of Departure.
NOON.—Money Order Office closes.
2.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
3.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
3.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until
3.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.
3.40 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with late fee of 10 cents, until time of departure.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.
The British Contract Packet *Tasmania* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe and countries beyond, *viâ Brindisi*; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.
The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.
The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Jewellery, &c., and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.
The United States Mail Packet *City of New York* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th February, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—
2.15 P.M., Registry ceases.
2.30 P.M., Post-Office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.
The French Contract Packet *Djemnah* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th February, with Mails to the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, *viâ Naples*; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (viâ Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Natal, and the Cape, Egypt, Malta and Gibraltar.
The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.
The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Jewellery, &c., and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
Day before Departure.
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.
Day of Departure.
7 A.M., Post Office opens.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Jewellery, &c., and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters, per ½ oz.	10 Cents
Post Cards, each	3 Cents
Books, Patterns, and Commercial Papers, per 2 oz.	2 Cents.
Newspapers & Prices Current, each	2 Cents
Registration	10 Cents
Do. with return receipt	15 Cents

Commercial papers signify such papers as though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge is the same as for Books, but all packets of and under 4 oz. weight are charged 5 cents.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.
(1.) Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers,* Bandmasters, Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class) Writers, or School-mistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom by the English Mail at the rate of two cents (one penny) each, or by the French Mail at the rate of four cents (two pence) each. The postage may be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongkong Stamps, but not by *both* kinds on the same letter.
(2.) To other places not beyond Great Britain, such as India, Malta, &c., the postage is 2 cents (one penny).
(3.) The same privileges apply to letters addressed to the Private and Non-commissioned Officers named above.
(4.) The letters must not exceed half an ounce. No handkerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent even with the ends open.
5.—If *from* a Soldier or Sailor his class and description must be stated in full on the letter the cover of which must be signed by the Commanding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c. in full. If *to* a Soldier or Sailor, his class and description with name of regiment, ship, &c., must be stated in full.
(6). Soldiers and Sailors have no privileges with regard to books or papers, nor can these be prepaid with Imperial Stamps.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz:—Conductor, Gunner Boatswain, or Carpenter.

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